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MINERS SUSPECT "JOKER" IN COAL REGULATION BILL

Union Leader Bases Apprehension
on Past Experience of Such
Measures—Says They Are
Likely to Burden Labor Most

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The miners of America, while favoring the passage of any bill designed to protect the public interest, are yet decidedly apprehensive of the Calder bill for the regulation and investigation of the coal industry, declared William Green, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, at a hearing yesterday before the Senate Manufacturers Committee. This is the first opportunity the committee has had during the series of hearings now being held on the proposed federal coal act to secure first hand information as to the attitude of the miners.

Mr. Green based his "apprehension" on past experience of such bills, which, he alleged, have generally been found to contain "jokers" harmful to the workers' interests, under apparently harmless provisions for the regulating of the men higher up. An example of this, he said, was found in the Lever Act, which proved to be a boomerang against the workers. Designed for the purpose of preventing coal profiteering by the operators, it was made the instrument by which the United Mine Workers were, according to his charges, "indicted, subjected to endless and indiscriminate injunctions, and forced to spend thousands of dollars in defense of their legal rights."

Labor Said to Feel Laws Most

"As yet," said Mr. Green, "I know of no instance where a coal operator has been indicted under the Lever Act for profiteering. That is why we object to these laws—they are likely to be so construed as to weigh heaviest on the laboring man."

"Are you, as a representative of the Mine Workers, in favor of this bill?" he was asked.

"I would be in favor of it if I could be assured that there is no possibility of its being used to secure an unfair legal weapon against the workers."

Mr. Green said that the National Trade Commission shall determine that an emergency exists or threatens in the coal industry and supply which seems likely to produce a shortage, the President is authorized to deal in coal at reasonable prices and to control the production, movement and distribution of coal in such manner and to such extent as he shall deem necessary.

Question of Wages Involved

Any program of this sort will inevitably involve the essential interests of the workers, since production and the matter of costs involve also the question of wages, Mr. Green said. "Do you think that in such an emergency, the question of fixing wages would be determined by the President?" he was asked.

"If the proposed strike threatening to bring about the emergency was caused by the wage question the President would inevitably have the final power. While I have always respected our Presidents as men of honesty and fairness, I am sure the great body of mine workers are unalterably opposed to placing their life and well-being in the hands of any man. This is one feature of the bill which is objectionable to us."

During the course of a long discussion between Mr. Green and James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, the organization of the United Mine Workers was outlined with a view of showing what machinery exists in the organization for preventing strikes, and where provisions to meet such an emergency as arose prior to the coal strike of 1919 are lacking and should be met by federal legislation. Mr. Green said in part:

"A contract is regarded by us as sacred and inviolable, and any member of the union who violates a contract by striking before the question at issue has made the subject of investigation and arbitration is automatically penalized."

Plan of Settling Disputes

"When disputes arise they are brought before a joint commission where workers and operators have equal voting power. If no decision can be reached, it is brought before a board of arbitration. This is the procedure in all disputes, and has worked, to my mind, unusually well. The wage contract is fixed for a definite period of time by a joint commission meeting at stated intervals, and for 30 years this contract made by collectively bargaining has never been violated or made the subject of a dispute. The first exception occurred in 1919, when the operators contended that since no formal treaty has been signed, the war was not over and the contract entered into for the period of the war still held good. The workers considered that, to all intents and purposes, the war was ended, and their refusal to consider themselves bound by the war contract brought on the coal strike of 1919."

"Was there no machinery existing within the union to act in such an emergency, as the joint commission?"

BATTLESHIP SEEN AS PRINCIPAL UNIT

Naval Officers Deny Aeroplanes
Render It Obsolete, and Oppose
Halt in Building—Aero-
nautics Bureau Bill Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate met yesterday to consider a resolution by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, which proposes that there should be a halt in construction for six months in order to avoid expenditure until it has become known what the nations intend to do with regard to the general question of disarmament, and also in order to ascertain the relative efficiency of the battleship as compared with other means of defensive and offensive warfare, such as the aeroplane and the submarine.

Admiral Robert E. Coontz, chief of the Bureau of Naval Operations, and Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Naval Construction, were heard by the committee behind closed doors. It is understood that both officers strongly opposed the displacement of the battleship and also urged that there be no cessation in the building program, even for a period of six months. Admiral Coontz and Rear Admiral Taylor were asked to submit their views on the relative merit of the battleship as compared with other arms of naval warfare. Both officers took the position that there could be no question that the dreadnaught still continued and would continue the most potent unit. They scoffed at the theory that aeroplane development rendered the battleship in any sense "obsolete."

Members of the committee said that these officers took direct issue with the theory put forward by Brig-Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of the Army Air Service, to the effect that highly developed aeroplanes dropping explosive bombs would put even heavy-armored battleships out of action.

No Need of Further Tests

Admiral Coontz and Rear Admiral Taylor expressed the view that the matter had been sufficiently tested and that there was no need of further tests of relative efficiency. It is probable, however, that the Senate, which has called attention of the Senate recently to the views of foreign experts on the aeroplane versus the battleship, will insist that Brigadier-General Mitchell be called before the committee to submit his views fully with regard to the character of the tests hitherto made. In his testimony already published, the assistant chief of the Army Air Service declared that the experiments conducted on the Indiana were of a crude character, and that considering the material used and the circumstances under which the test was conducted, it proved highly successful.

The officers testifying yesterday told the committee that it would prove almost as expensive to halt construction at this point as it would to continue it. They declared that the material already in the hands of the contractors would deteriorate greatly, that if construction was stopped the contractors would have to lay off large groups of employees, and that the policy proposed in the Borah resolution would result in large suits for damages against the government.

Navy Department Asked for Report

A subcommittee of the Naval Affairs Committee was appointed to make a report to the Senate. The Navy Department was called on to submit to the full committee tomorrow complete reports covering the loss that would be sustained if a six months holiday were ordered and also on the relative merit of the battleship and the aeroplane in an efficient naval force.

The committee consists of Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts; Miles Polinder (R.), Senator from Washington, and John Walter Smith (D.), Senator from Maryland. They are all big navy men. While the committee seemed to agree to the view of the Navy officers with regard to the efficacy of the battleship, it is the sense of the members that no arm should be sacrificed. With this purpose in view the committee reported favorably the bill providing for a bureau of naval aeronautics with a chief appointed for four years by the President with the consent of the Senate.

The chief of the bureau must come from the active list of the Navy or the Marine Corps. The annual naval appropriation bill provides \$150,000 for this proposed bureau.

PRESIDENT PILSUDSKI'S
VISIT TO PARIS FIXED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Monday).—The deferred visit of President Pilsudski of Poland is now fixed for Friday this week. It is stated that the visit will not have a full official character, though Mr. Pilsudski will be received by Mr. Millerand at the Elysée. He will have conversations with the political chiefs and with Marshal Foch and other military men.

Caution is being shown in attributing political significance to the visit, but nevertheless there is no doubt that both military and economic records are sought and that France and Poland are desirous of concluding a treaty of alliance, if conditions can be arranged. There are difficulties and it is necessary therefore to treat the subject with some reserve.

President Pilsudski will be accompanied by the Foreign Minister, Prince Sapieha, the War Minister, General Sosnkowski, the Chief of Staff, General Rosadowski, and other important Polish personalities. An elaborate program has been arranged for the three or four days of President Pilsudski's sojourn.

BRITAIN CONSIDERS
PROBLEMS OF NAVY

Imperial Defense Committee to
Consider Subcommittee Report
Which Is Expected to Favor
Retaining the Capital Ships

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Committee of Imperial Defense, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in naval circles, will shortly consider the report of the subcommittee appointed last December to inquire into certain technical matters arising from the experiences of the recent war, and among other things, to attempt to settle the much discussed question of whether it is worth while to go on building great battleships, costing £9,000,000 each, to say nothing of their necessary auxiliaries.

This subcommittee, consisting of Mr. Bonar Law, Walter Hume Long, Earl Beatty, Winston S. Churchill, Sir Robert Horne and Sir Eric Geddes, has completed its work, having taken testimony of many competent experts. Much disappointment was felt, however, outside the subcommittee at any rate, that Admiral Sir Percy Scott, chief protagonist of the pro-submarine and anti-capital ship school of naval thought did not see fit to lay his views in person before the subcommittee, but preferred to utilize the public press for that purpose.

No official announcement has yet been made regarding the subcommittee's report, and it is well understood that a full decision, based upon it cannot be arrived at without consulting other countries within the British Empire. It is stated, however, that the bulk of the evidence laid before the committee was in favor of retention of the capital ship, and that the subcommittee was seriously concerned as to whether Great Britain was justified in retarding capital ship building, in view of her dependence upon seaborne commerce—a dependence emphasized by the recent war.

Naval Position Changed

Discussing this aspect of the question in naval circles, which could not be suspected of leanings toward a little navy for Great Britain, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor found a great realization of the serious effects that might follow the commencement of competitive building on this or any other ground. The informant stated that, at a recent meeting of prominent personalities, who have hitherto been advocates of a big British navy against Germany, it was decided that, with the disappearance of the German fleet, the world's naval position is not threatened by any maritime power. Nevertheless, in their view, there is no alternative to competitive building of ships of war except an international naval agreement, and this applies to whatever type of ship is considered to dominate naval strategy for the moment.

It was urged, therefore, that England and the United States should give the lead in proposing a conference between all those powers whose geographical positions impose upon them guardianship of the seas, and should decide in what way this joint guardianship may best be carried out. The conference, it is proposed, should be largely composed of seamen who have held a high command at sea.

Problem Is Not Soluble

Dealing with the technical side of the question, the informant considered that the problem as to the relative values of the capital ship and the submarine could never be solved, for no sooner does the design of a new vessel become fixed, than she becomes the target for inventors who wish to find means to destroy her. This new invention will render obsolete all existing ships of whatever type. Seven "dreadnaughts" have held the field at different periods of British naval history since the days of Queen Elizabeth, and competition with other types has gone on through the centuries as it does today.

Submarines, the informant believes, will grow bigger and more efficient, but will never put the capital ship completely out of court; nevertheless the capital ship has its limitations outside the narrow waters of the North Sea, and its capacity for offense at great distances is more than doubtful. While that is so, the informant concluded that decisive naval warfare, conducted from bases at great distances from one another, seems almost impossible.

UKRAINIANS ARMING AGAINST BOLSHEVIKI

Despite Severe Defeat Last Year,
Ukrainian Peasants Are De-
termined to Throw Off Rule
of the Soviets in the Spring

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Despite the fact that the Ukrainian Army under General Pavlenko was decisively beaten by the Bolsheviks early in December of last year, the determination remains as fixed as ever among the Ukrainians that their country shall finally be freed from Bolshevik rule. Following up this determination, the Ukrainian peasants have instituted armed risings throughout Ukraine in another endeavor to throw off the Bolshevik yoke.

In an interview with a highly placed Ukrainian authority here, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that out of a total of 100,000 troops that comprised the Ukrainian Army, when attacked by immensely superior forces of the Bolsheviks, some 30,000, including General Pavlenko, were forced over the Polish frontier and subsequently interned. About 30,000 were dispersed and returned to their villages, and some 40,000, with arms and a small amount of ammunition, escaped round the Russian right flank. Many of those who were dispersed managed to retain their arms, which they promptly buried or otherwise hid till such time as they could again be profitably used.

It was stated that the peasants have again armed themselves, and, though lacking in organization, have formed themselves into formidable guerrilla bands, which are everywhere attacking the Bolshevik forces. Already all Communist rule has been abolished in the villages by the extermination of the Communists' representatives, and only in the big cities does Soviet rule survive, but these cities have been completely isolated by cutting the railways.

Considerable advance has been made, and latest reports, it was stated, indicate that Ukrainian troops are operating within 20 miles of Kiev. Want of organization, and consequent lack of cohesion is due in a great measure to weather conditions and the fact that nearly all means of communication have been destroyed by the national army in order to prevent co-operation among the Bolsheviks. By spring, it is hoped to have again formed an army that will be able to free Ukraine.

Although conditions in Ukraine are bad, in many places in Russia they are worse. It was stated that many of the larger Russian cities are almost deserted owing to the inhabitants having fled from the Communist rule.

Unfortunately, in many cases women and children have been left behind by men compelled to join the Labor battalions and it is feared that an International Red Cross society is being formed at Riga for the purpose of helping these sufferers. For the present, this society is confining its work to Petrograd, the population of which is much depleted, except for the Communists, women and children. Although the Communists have plenty of food and clothing, many women and children are actually badly provided for.

The Communists maintain their authority by sheer terrorism, and the informant said that the outside world would not credit the number of executions that take place daily. It is sufficient for a man to be merely suspected of anti-Communist ideas to lead to his immediate arrest, and in a great number of cases, subsequent execution.

Institutions are not lacking, the informant stated, that a serious split has

GERMANY TO MAKE COUNTER-PROPOSALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—Dr. Walter Simons, the Foreign Minister, delivered an eagerly expected speech this afternoon before a crowded and excited Reichstag. Two vital sentences in the Minister's long speech were as follows:

"The German Government cannot regard the allied proposal as a possible basis for further negotiations."

Second: "The German Government proposes to formulate new proposals for submission to the Allies."

The minister denounced the proposal as merely an attempt to keep the German people in economic slavery for 42 years, and added, amid the cheers of the deputies: "The Germans refuse to do slaves' work."

The minister also criticized the entente's prohibition of the independent floating of loans, and expressed regret that there was no recognition at Paris of Germany's very successful and complete disarmament. The Reichstag debate on the subject was adjourned until tomorrow.

BRITISH GIFTS FOR
KRUGER MEMORIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony (Tuesday).—At a review of former soldiers in the Milner Park, where thousands of people attended, Prince Arthur of Connaught delivered a message from King George announcing that certain Boer figures and plaques, originally intended to form part of the Kruger memorial at Pretoria, but subsequently given to Lord Kitchener, would be handed to the Union Government.

Some of the figures were handed over from Brown Park by the trustees and others by the King, to whom they were presented by the Royal Engineers, of whom Lord Kitchener was Colonel. The King's desire is that the figures should form part of the Kruger memorial.

BRITISH FIRM'S LARGE
CONTRACT IN RUSSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A large contract has just been signed between Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. and the Russian trade delegation for the repair of practically the whole of Russia's locomotives. It is signed, subject to the trade agreement between Great Britain and Soviet Russia being ratified.

The trade agreement with Russia has now been carefully examined by the authorities at Moscow in conjunction with Mr. Krassin and it is expected that it will be ratified without alteration. The Soviet Government has expressed its approval of Mr. Krassin's work in England and he will return as the Soviet representative in London. The date of his return has not yet been fixed.

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FAIRNESS OF THE ALLIED REPARATION TERMS EXPLAINED

Complaints of Excessive Demands
Upon Germany Shown to Be
Based on Misapprehension of
Total Amount of Indemnity

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—As the first annual payment of reparations by Germany to the Allies, as decided by the Supreme Council at Paris, is the same amount as the interest payment due by the Allies to the United States on account of loans, Germany has obviously no reason for feeling that she has been hardly dealt with. The consternation in Berlin over the amount demanded by the Allies is the result of grave misapprehension as to the total capital amount of indemnity, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters today.

The newspapers, having taken the annual payments and added them together, they calculated the total indemnity as amounting to £11,300,000,000, whereas the total indemnity amounts to only £5,000,000,000, and the annual amounts tabulated at the Paris conference merely represent an acceptable manner in which Germany shall pay this total amount by annuities. If Germany could put down the sum of £5,000,000,000 today, that would be the entire amount which would be demanded, but naturally with deferred payments, interest has to be calculated, and, as the final payment is deferred for 42 years, interest naturally results in practically doubling the indemnity.

Germany's Ability to Pay

One might as well, the authority stated, take British indebtedness on account of the war, which is practically £8,000,000,000, and state that, before it is paid off, Great Britain will have paid, with interest and amortization, a sum of double that amount, or £16,000,000,000.

As to the statements that the indemnity is more than Germany can meet, the authority showed that the total indebtedness of Great Britain to the United States on account of war loans is £8,860,000,000, bearing interest of five per cent, which makes the tribute of Great Britain to America £43,000,000 per annum, and if the total Allied debt to America is taken as practically £2,000,000,000, then the Allies, including Britain, pay tribute to America of £100,000,000 annually, or the same amount as Germany's first yearly payments.

The deduction from this is obvious, that if the Allies have to pay to America merely for interest on a friendly loan £100,000,000 per annum, why should not Germany, who caused such destruction of persons and property, and involved the Allies in crushing expenditure, pay at least as much as the Allies pay to America?

No Excessive Burdens

When one considers the amount that the Allies have to meet on account of their internal loans, and the loans from each other, it is obvious that Germany is not being burdened excessively. The total amount of reparations demanded, consisting of £5,000,000,000, represents a capital value of £4,000,000,000 plus £1,000,000,000, which is the estimated revenue obtainable from a 12 per cent ad valorem tax on German exports, these two items together making the £5,000,000,000.

As Belgium is to obtain a priority payment on account of £100,000,000, England will receive nothing during the first year.

The allied conference in London on February 28, at which the Germans will be present, is considered by the authorities to be one of very great importance. It is thought that when the Germans see the reasonableness of the demands, they will agree to the amount fixed, but they will have an opportunity at the coming conference to present their views for the consideration of the Allies.

French Finances

France Anxious to Realize at Once on
German Annuities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The mobilization of credits in Germany for realizing at once the proceeds of the prospective annuities, begins seriously to occupy the attention of the authorities. Clearly the financial situation of France would not be sufficiently improved, even supposing Germany were to accept the Paris arrangements and pay the annuities. There is a deficit in this year's budget of over 20,000,000,000 francs, not covered by normal revenue. Indeed more than half the total of budgetary expenditure—16,000,000,000—is put down to the account of Germany.

Now, even at the best, Germany will not pay France anything like 16,000,000,000 francs. The highest estimates of the proceeds of the annuity, with the exportation tax, does not put France's share even at half that sum. Hence the necessity, if France is to redeem her budget from bankruptcy, to mobilize sums due her over a series of years and to put herself in a position to handle the money at once.

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A Book of

Prospects of foreign loans, to be raised in America and other countries, on the pledge of future German payments, are envisaged. The scheme is now being prepared.

Germany is to be asked to hand over the whole amount, as fixed by the Paris conference, in negotiable bonds, payable in the years in which the annuities fall due. But whether such bonds would really be negotiable depends upon the confidence of the financiers of the world in the punctual payments by Germany. As a matter of fact, the Reparations Commission at present holds German bonds, delivered under the Treaty stipulation, representing \$5,000,000,000 (gold marks). The Reparations Commission has been unable to make use of them. They are so "much waste paper."

Whether direct negotiations of bonds or international loans paid by bonds are possible at this moment is a question on which there is much difference of opinion.

There is effective skepticism concerning the prospect of Germany paying. Neither America nor the other countries may care to speculate on the chances of recovering the loans. The British Premier showed himself particularly interested in the possibility of America helping to finance Germany, absorbing, as it were, the German debt. What is essential, besides the willingness of Germany, is the capacity of Germany to reorganize her finances, which are now in chaos.

The spectacle of the German budget is lamentable. Whatever may be the cause, whether Germany is seeking to create a false impression or not, the fact remains that, as things stand, she is insolvent. Drastic measures are needed, and real control over Germany's financial administration is felt in expert circles to be needed.

Judge Gary's View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That Germany can and will pay the indemnity levied by the Allies, says the opinion of Judge E. H. Gary. Germany can do this without causing distress, even though the amount is large, he said, as her people are thrifty and possess industrial ability. The solution of the problem of reparations would greatly benefit the commercial situation throughout the world, he said, adding his belief that Germany had a future, although she would be obliged to carry a heavy load for a time.

Criticism of Terms

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—It will be impossible for Germany to pay the amounts fixed for her reparations debt to the Allies, says John Maynard Keynes, principal representative of the British Treasury at the Versailles Peace Conference. He argues that Germany, to have surplus exports worth £200,000,000 must have total exports worth at least £700,000,000. Twelve per cent of this amount would be £84,000,000, and, therefore, he says with £700,000,000 of exports nearly against £500,000,000 in imports, she could just pay a fixed sum of £116,000,000, plus £84,000,000, making a total of £200,000,000.

"That is to say," he continues, "trade on this vast scale would be required to pay the minimum annuity of £100,000,000, plus the export percentage. If the Paris proposals are more than wind, they mean a complete reorganization of the channels of international trade. If anything remotely like them should really be intended to happen, the reaction on British trade and industry would be incalculable. It is an outrage that the allied leaders should have dealt with each other by using the methods of a poker party."

FRENCH CAMPAIGN AGAINST EXTREMISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Monday).—Some political importance is to be attached to the arrests and searches by Paris police in Communist circles. Russians and Serbians are charged with possessing false passports. That is the technical charge. The authorities believe they have discovered plots to spread Bolshevism in France.

False passports, it is believed, are manufactured by an agency. Secret printing plants have been discovered. One Russian, arrested at Nice, named Abraham Ivith, with an alias of Dr. Zalewsky, is alleged to be director of secret Bolshevik organizations. He is known as the "Eye of Moscow." It is even suggested that, besides dealing with funds, he gives instructions, received from Moscow, to the Communists. He was at Tours with Clara Zetkin.

It should be added that the Socialists describe these police operations as a fiasco, and the stories set in circulation as fantastic. They declare that there is not the slightest evidence for the statements made, and that the whole affair is banal. There are at present in Paris prisons awaiting their trial a number of Socialists arrested for conspiracy after the strike of May last.

SPECIAL SESSION OF SENATE REQUESTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A request from President-Elect Harding that a special session of the new Senate be called for March 4, to confirm Cabinet and other appointments, was conveyed to President Wilson yesterday. Such a session is customary when there is a change of administration, and it usually lasts a week at most. Mr. Harding's request was contained in a telegram received by Henry Cabot Lodge, and was conveyed to the White House by Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, the Democratic leader. A call for a special session of the new Congress will be issued by Mr. Harding after his inauguration. It is expected that it will begin late in March or early in April.

POLITICAL STATUS OF CANADIAN LABOR

Conciliation Board Inquiring Into Right of Men on Government Railways to Stand for Parliament Is Unable to Agree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Conciliation Board appointed by G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, to inquire into the dispute between the management and certain of the employees of the Canadian National Railways, resulting from the "no politics" order of D. B. Hanna, the president, have been unable to come to an agreement on the subject. A majority report, signed by John M. Godfrey, chairman of the board, and David Campbell, representing the employees, advocates the withdrawal of the "no politics" order, so that Canadian National employees may engage in politics, and the reinstatement without loss of seniority of the three men, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Moore and Mr. Higgins. A minority report, signed by F. H. Manning, representative of the Canadian National Railways, upholds the order of the president, but recommends reinstatement, on the ground that the men were not fully apprised of the order when they entered the political field.

The majority report is based on a proposal, submitted by the men, which enunciates that "the first requisite for service with the Canadian National Railways is unstinted and continuous loyalty in such service, and that this must be evidenced to continue in the service." With regard to this declaration the minority report says that "it is so ingeniously vague as to be susceptible of as many different interpretations as interested political aspirants have capacity to devise." It states that the question opens up such a large field that its solution should be sought in Parliament.

No Political Interference

"It appeared early in the proceedings," states the report, "that in reality there was little difference between the position taken by the management and the employees." It goes on to say that Mr. Hanna based his position on a pronouncement made by Sir Robert Borden in Parliament at the time the railroads were taken over by the government. This was to the effect that the roads would be run by a reconstructed board of directors and that political patronage and political interference would be eliminated.

"Mr. Hanna," it goes on, "stated that at the time he and his associates took office, it was understood that this was to be the policy of the management, and that it was only on this condition that they accepted office. The employees stated that they agree absolutely with this policy and are prepared to cooperate to the utmost with the management to prevent political interference or the exploitation of the railroads for political purposes."

"But," the report continues, "the employees maintain that this policy does not involve the prohibition of any employee under any circumstance offering himself as a candidate in parliamentary elections. They further maintain that the government and Parliament could not have intended any such prohibition inasmuch as, when the matter was considered by Parliament in the session of 1919, they were specially excluded from the disabilities of the Civil Service Act, and were in fact confirmed in all the civil rights which they had enjoyed as employees of a privately owned railroad."

Labor Men in Politics

Dealing with the question of leave of absence, the report states that the employees claim that leave of absence should be granted to many classes of employees without in any way interfering with the efficiency of the railway. They instance the cases of Mr. Palmer, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Higgins, all of whom, they maintained, might have been granted leave of absence, their positions being filled by others during their absence.

"The employees do not believe," says the report, "that any evil results have been occasioned by the Canadian Pacific Railway because four of its employees have been permitted to engage in parliamentary careers. Of these, two have attained Cabinet rank, the Minister of Labor in the federal government and the Minister of Mines in the Ontario Government."

When the board was constituted, Mr. Hanna declined to name a representative. He has consistently refused to budge from his stand, or to grant the reinstatement of the men.

COOPERATIVE AGENTS DENY LAW VIOLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—John Barron, Marvin Morsten and Frank Ayres, Chicago representatives of the Cooperative Society of America, under arrest at Racine, Wisconsin, on a charge of violating the state "blue sky" laws, will contest the attempt to prevent them from carrying out their work. They say that they have not violated the law, which was passed to stop the sale of fraudulent stocks and bonds and which requires dealers in securities to obtain licenses.

The district attorney of Racine County charged them with breaking the law by failing to apply to the Railroad Commission for a permit, which is granted if the securities are approved by the commission, and by paying the 35 salesmen who operated in Racine a commission in excess of that provided by statute. The answer of the defendants to this charge is that they have not been selling anything which requires a license, but that they have merely been distributing

mortgage shares on the property of the association, something, they say, to which the members are entitled under their contracts. They were released on bonds of \$15,000 each.

COMMUNISTS IN SECRET CONCLAVE

Delegates Smuggled In and a Program Outlined and Debated for Action in Field of Organized American Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Some information as to recent secret activities of Communists in the United States, driven underground by federal and state raids and prosecutions, has been placed in the hands of a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The Communist Party of America and the Communist Labor Party of the United States, which were formed openly here in the fall of 1919 as offshoots of the left wing of the Socialist Party of the United States, have been broken up by prosecutions, 20 members of the latter party having been convicted in Cook county.

These prosecutions, however, only served to make the various factions forget their differences, according to the informant of The Christian Science Monitor, and have driven their followers into a fusion with the United Communist Party of America, which has always existed underground since its formation, immediately following the close of the world war. There still is, apparently, some hair-splitting about details of organization among these factions.

A copy of The Communist, official organ of the underground party, which claims to be the official American section of the Third Communist International, recognized by Nicholas Lenin, was given to the representative of this newspaper with the warning that it is a crime to be found with it in one's possession. This issue of the paper, said to be the very latest, is without date or place of publication, is marked "No. 13," and contains an account of the second United Communist Party convention.

Convention Held Secretly

This convention was surrounded with such secrecy, according to the account, which mentions no personal names, that few of the 42 delegates in attendance could find the place again, as they were smuggled there one by one with no knowledge of where they were going. The 21 points laid down for affiliation by the second congress of the Third Communist International were wholeheartedly endorsed, a constitution was adopted, and plans were laid for carrying on propaganda among the World War Veterans and the Private Soldiers and Sailors Legion, who, the Communists hope, will form the nucleus of the revolutionary army in the United States.

The strongest notes in the convention were, according to the account, emphasis of the need of ridding the revolutionary ranks of semi-revolutionary features "inherited from the old Social-Democratic opportunist parties; the need of pinning down to realistic tactics such elements as have taken flight of unreality, and the need of reaching such a common basis of action with revolutionary industrial unionism as will liquidate differences of understanding of the revolutionary struggle and ultimately shape the organized Labor movement for its destined role in the overthrow of Capitalism."

The program for immediate action outlined was to carry out the 21 requirements of the Third Communist International, which commit them to a policy of armed insurrection. "With those principles outlined in letters of fire above the Russian crucible," said the account, "there is not so much room for difference of opinion on fundamental among true revolutionists; the realistic application of those fundamentals becomes the outstanding construction work of Communists."

Action in Field of Labor

"The largest proportion of thought and debate on the program was given to the question of Communist action in the field of organized labor. The determination to lay out a mode of action that would bring the masses of organized and unorganized labor into their natural function in the class struggle for emancipation, instead of a palliation of labor, ran like a red thread through the convention."

Immediately after the close of the convention a message was received from the Third Communist International at Moscow, Russia, that the forecasted action of the convention had been officially endorsed.

Simultaneously with this convention was held a meeting of the executive committee of the Communist Party of America, which has been unwilling to give up its autonomy and that of its language federations by a complete fusion with the United Communist Party, and refused the pleas of numerous committees and messengers from the convention of the latter party for a unity convention unless the Communist Party was allowed a majority representation.

No agreement being forthcoming on this difference, the United Communist Party convention determined not to accept the refusal of the executive committee of the Communist Party, and to await the coming convention of the latter party, when they will make an offer of unity on a basis of equal representation.

PENSACOLA BUILDING PROJECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PENSACOLA, Florida.—A new theater, new fraternal order houses, new churches, new bridges, residence property, garages, and railway terminals are among the developments started during the first month of the new year in Pensacola.

APPROPRIATIONS CUT IN COMMITTEE

House Report Explains Why Less Than Half the Total of the Estimates Was Allowed to Supply Deficiencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—James W. Good, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, yesterday submitted the report of the committee in explanation of the appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

The amount recommended in the bill was \$203,293,476.72, which is \$275,433,309.60 less than the amount of estimates in the various bills considered by the committee. In giving the details to Congress, Mr. Good said: "Approximately \$192,000,000 of the \$203,000,000 recommended to be appropriated is to be found in five services, namely: Bureau of Internal Revenue, \$9,000,000; military establishment, \$48,000,000; naval establishment, \$61,500,000; postal service, \$57,500,000 and audited claims allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury, \$16,000,000. The remaining \$11,000,000 includes approximately \$1,000,000 for the payment of judgments rendered against the government by United States District Courts and the Court of Claims, and \$10,000,000, which is distributed among the other seven executive departments, six independent executive offices, the Government Printing Office, and the House of Representatives."

"The estimates submitted by the War Department were based upon the continuance of the policy pursued by the Secretary of War to recruit the army as rapidly as possible to a strength of 280,000 men, with an average strength during the current fiscal year under that program of 227,650 men. The appropriations for the fiscal year 1921 contained in the army appropriation act were based upon there being in the service during that fiscal year an average of 175,000 men. The amount recommended in this bill of \$48,000,000, is based upon the cessation of recruiting."

"The main item of deficiency appropriation for the naval establishment consists of \$30,000,000 for the pay of the navy. Further enlistments in the navy and all reenlistments except for continuous service men have been discontinued recently, and it is expected the strength of the navy will be down to 116,000 by July 1."

"The principal item of deficiency in the postal service is \$25,500,000 for inland transportation by railroads due to the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission of December 23, 1919, fixing the compensation of railroads for carrying the mails. The total appropriations carried for the fiscal year 1921 in the Post Office Appropriation Act for purposes similar to those for which deficiencies are provided in this act aggregate \$92,687,320. "The \$3,000,000 for the Bureau of Internal Revenue is estimated to enable it to expedite the examination of tax returns."

"The appropriation recommended for the enforcement of the National Prohibition Act is to supplement the \$5,500,000 made for that purpose for the current fiscal year."

Shipping Board Request Denied

For the time being the United States Shipping Board is denied a deficiency appropriation of \$95,000,000 which it is asking of Congress for the purpose of completing its construction program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. This may, unless the Shipping Board receipts show an unexpected gain, halt, work now being done in shipyards throughout the country and result in throwing out of work many thousands of men.

The following explanation is given for the failure to make an appropriation:

"The elimination of \$95,000,000 for the Emergency Shipping Fund of the Shipping Board has been made pending the settlement by the Comptroller of the Treasury of questions in dispute between the War Department and the Shipping Board. The amounts claimed by the Shipping Board as due from the War Department aggregate \$208,000,000. The sums paid by the War Department up to date aggregate \$53,000,000."

"The Shipping Board is dependent during this fiscal year upon its receipts from operations, sales, collections, etc., and as \$95,000,000 was requested independently of payment of the War Department, the settlement of the converted questions between these two governmental agencies by the comptroller of the Treasury is therefore a determining factor in connection with the amount of any appropriation that may be needed."

It is a further blow to the Shipping Board that no recommendation is made for an appropriation of \$21,500 to pay the salaries of the commissioners recently appointed by President Wilson, whose nominations have not yet been confirmed by the Senate.

MONROE DOCTRINE CELEBRATION PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A committee to arrange for the celebration, in 1923 and 1924, of the one-hundredth anniversary of the Monroe Doctrine, was organized yesterday.

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anniversary of the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine, was formed in this city yesterday at a meeting presided over by John A. Stewart of the Sulgrave Institute. It was proposed that the celebration, as far as New York City is concerned, take the form of a permanent international exposition, such as the establishment of a museum of peaceful arts, housing exhibits illustrative of the industrial progress of America from the beginning, which should be in the nature of an educational institution.

Supporting bills will be introduced in Congress and in the New York Legislature. The matter also will be presented formally to the city.

Those furthering the movement believe that the anniversary presents a splendid opportunity to bring about between the United States and the South American and Central American countries that good will and understanding which is necessary to profitable trade.

MR. DILLON URGES CIVILIZED METHODS

Nationalist Leader Says Reconciliation Between United Irish League and Sinn Fein Is Not Possible at Present

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday).—John Dillon, chairman of the Nationalist Party, in response to an invitation from United Irish League supporters in Scotland, to attempt a reconciliation between the league and the Sinn Fein, says reconciliation would be impossible except by adopting the program and methods of the Sinn Fein, to which he and a large body of Nationalists would not consent. He declares he believes many who voted for the Sinn Fein at the last election have changed their minds and regret it, but that the change is not sufficiently widespread.

"I am convinced that the parties to the present hideous conflict in Ireland will realize before long that neither side can win on the present lines," he says. "The first necessity on both sides is to return to civilized methods."

Another outrage took place last night when Captain King, district inspector, was seriously wounded, and his wife was shot near the Mallow railroad station in county Cork.

On the appeal of Joseph Murphy, who was found guilty by a court-martial of having led an attack in Cork, October 8, against the military and sentenced to the supreme penalty, the court decided that it was powerless to stay execution of the sentence, but that it thought the prisoner should be given time to make further representations before the court-martial.

Mr. Murphy had asked the Court of Appeals to upset the former proceedings on the ground of the refusal of the court-martial to permit of a certain cross-examination on behalf of the prisoner. It was also declared that the proceedings were held prior to the proclamation of martial law. On this contention the court held that the court-martial had been established according to statute and was competent to impose sentence, and that, therefore, interference with it would be unprecedented.

Daniel Healy, one of the four men tried by a court-martial for the shooting of one of the 14 officers killed in this city November 21, was acquitted and discharged last night. The other three, Frank Teeling, William Conway and Edward Potter, were acquitted of manslaughter yesterday, but the court reserved judgment on the alternative charge of murder.

Lord Roseberry's Views

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Lord Roseberry, writing in The Times on the subject of Ireland, says:

"The Americans are very free with their criticisms of our Irish Government, but one is curious to know what their plan would be. An extreme party is endeavoring to set up a hostile state in Ireland. What was done in the United States when the southerners wished to do the same thing? But we have no other claim to their Irish policy, and that obviously is no precedent."

Lord Roseberry concludes that until the American policy in Ireland is clear, Americans should restrain their criticism.

Cork Reelects Lord Mayor

CORK, Ireland (Tuesday).—The Cork Corporation yesterday reelected Daniel O'Callaghan Lord Mayor. Toward the close of the meeting a police force arrived and arrested three of the aldermen and seven councillors taking them away to the barracks.

RADIO FOR SCHOOLS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Radio telephone and telegraph instruments are to be installed in Chicago's 21 high schools, the Board of Education announced yesterday. The board estimates that the system will cost \$50,000. The telephones have a range of 100 miles, and the telegraph system 200 miles.

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HENRY FORD SAID TO BE FOREARMED

Detroit Manufacturer, It Is Claimed, Is Prepared to Meet All Industrial and Financial Problems as They May Arise

DETROIT, Michigan.—The United Press, in a copyrighted news dispatch sent out from this city, makes the statement that Henry Ford, at his country home in Dearborn, near here, is "laying plans to meet changes in the industrial world which he believes are coming, with innovations as surprising as those by which he started the business world eight years ago."

The writer of the article asserts that the \$200,000,000 Ford Motor Company is in no danger of being absorbed by the General Motors. It is stated that there will be more changes in the personnel of the higher executive staff of the Ford Company shortly. There will not be any representative of "Wall Street bankers sitting on the directorate with a veto power over Mr. Ford's expenditures. Mr. Ford is in the market for money, it is said, but at Mr. Ford's own terms only.

Six propositions have been made to him by New York and Boston financial groups, it is stated. Another was made on Monday by a well known New York bond and investment house. Others, including a proposition from a Michigan syndicate, are expected to be made in the next few days.

Financial Plans

One restrictive proposition, made by a prominent New York house, resulted in its representative being curtly offered his hat and shown the door, it is said, another, which provided for an issue of \$100,000,000 15 year 5 per cent bonds, to be sold at par and to net, the Fords 98%, was likewise rejected. Mr. Ford is in no hurry to close a loan. If any financiers who do not like Mr. Ford for either business reasons or for racial reasons should attempt a "squeeze play" Mr. Ford knows he could, if necessary, stop all production at his plant and simply wait until conditions adjusted themselves to suit him.

There is no doubt that Mr. Ford's attacks upon the Jewish international bankers have aroused intense antagonism in Jewish quarters and have had a tendency to aggravate the situation, the writer of the article states, but Mr. Ford is ready to meet this antagonism.

These are said to be the true facts in the greatest industrial-financial situation ever developed in a single manufacturing enterprise. A thorough, direct investigation covering the last few weeks reveals that other people do most of the worrying for Henry Ford. Rumors and stories prevalent throughout the country have entirely passed over Henry Ford's head. He does not even know of the existence of a greater part of them. Mr. Ford is said to believe that he has ample resources to clear up all outstanding obligations without operating his plant, if it is necessary as a final expedient, if he desired, he could place a mortgage on his property.

Internal Discussions

The situation that Mr. Ford faced last December—and to a degree still faces—was not a crisis of dollars, but of men, it is said. For the last five years there has been steadily developing inside the Ford organization a factional contest between two groups of executives, all of them masters in Ford plants, contending for two radically different industrial ideals. One division is largely personified by E. G. Liebold, general secretary for Mr. Ford, and one of the "strong men" in the organization, and C. E. Sorenson, a production and efficiency engineer. Out of the struggle has come an imposing list of "resignations." The necessities of production during the world war and the demands upon the plants for production immediately following the armistice, operated to stave off the inevitable outburst.

With the loosening of the demands upon the production end, and with the certainty that changes had to be made in the general plan of operation to meet elemental business changes, the eruption could no longer be held off. Then came the now historic decision

to cut the price of the car. That was the break. Late in October and early in November there were several conflicts of opinion. Then came the closing of the plants on December 23 and the rush of "resignations."

CUBA ADJUSTING INTERNAL AFFAIRS

President Wilson's Representative in the Island Reports Action by Government for Restoration of Its Financial Stability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Cuban Government has taken two important steps looking toward the solution of the financial difficulties and the political disturbances that have prevailed for some time in the island republic, according to dispatches received yesterday by the State Department from Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, who went to Cuba as the representative of President Wilson.

Major-General Crowder's dispatch said that there is to be a partial lifting of the moratorium, which has been in effect for 11 weeks, the purpose of the partial lifting being to let banks and merchants make partial payments so as to show the extent of their solvency without the need of a foreign loan. The Cuban Congress has also passed a bill amending the electoral law so as to expedite the partial elections that must be held in order to straighten out the political tangle. The following is the text of the department statement:

"The Department of State was today advised by General Crowder that the Cuban Congress had passed the two tentative bills which are intended to adjust the financial crisis in Cuba. "The underlying intention of the tentative bills is understood to be to enable both banks and merchants to demonstrate their solvency and to resume business without the aid of a foreign loan by granting such banks or merchants as may care to avail themselves of the provisions of these laws the right to make partial payments during a limited period and to defer at the same time, for the same limited period, the right of action of their creditors."

"The provisions of the moratorium, which has been in effect in Cuba since October 10 last, are lifted for all banks and merchants which do not need to take advantage of these laws. The results achieved by this legislation will demonstrate the necessity for a loan and the amount thereof. The department was advised by General Crowder at the same time that the Cuban Congress had likewise passed a bill amending the electoral law so as to expedite and safeguard the forthcoming partial elections."

NATIONALIST POLICY NOT CLEARLY DEFINED

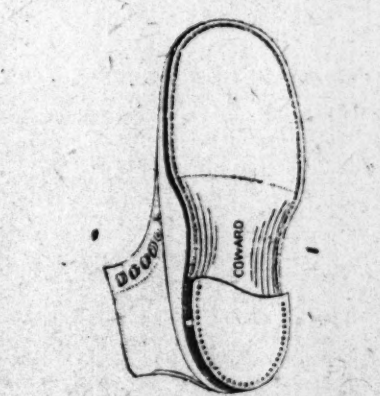
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Tuesday).—The Nationalists are making a strong appeal to Sinn Fein Irishmen in the towns. Speakers express deep sympathy with the Irish Republican movement and promise all support possible if General Hertzog is returned to power. The Nationalist program, which appeals to many English colonials, is not very clearly defined. At last week's election promises were made regarding the utilization of the gold mines more for the benefit of the people than for overseas capitalists.

SUGAR DUTY DISCONTINUED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Guatemala has discontinued its export tax on sugar, according to an announcement here by the Guatemalan Legation. Export duties on the country's sugar crop, estimated at 15,000 tons for the 1921 season, were first imposed more than 10 years ago.

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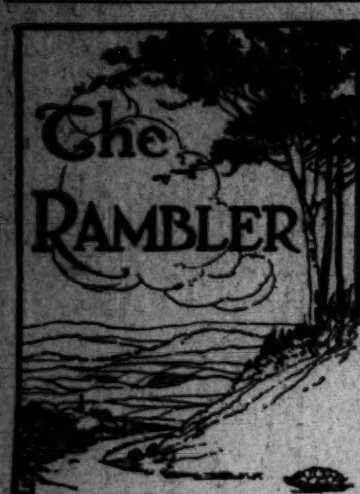
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Letters and Conversations

It is to be noticed just now, especially in the English periodicals, how much mention is made of men who talk and write letters, and these last have generally more attention than the others. We are told over and over again, that letter writing has passed and that none of it is left, yet I doubt it, because there are still people, men and women, who can write very good and expressive letters, more graphic and interesting than the work of many a professional writer.

No doubt the days have gone by when one sits down with the intention of writing "an elegant epistle," or when one really feels it a duty to cheer a new friend, for nowadays the news goes everywhere and all the time. Nevertheless, there are still people who take pleasure in writing letters and who do it very well, mainly, it is probable, because they take a real satisfaction in saying what they think and do so in perfect simplicity, which as often as not produces an excellent letter writing style. There is no question that the type-writer has had much to do with the disappearance of letter writing. It is easier for many to operate a type-writer or to dictate, and what is easiest is not by any means always the best in quality. So it is that the eighteenth and the nineteenth century present great contrasts in this respect.

A good letter writer is a boon to his friends; they are always glad to get his letters, which are a source of amusement to them and have always that trace of literary quality to them which is one of their great attractions. I call it "literary quality," because it consists in something beside mere conventional expression; "just like a story," is a phrase that bears this out. It is a phrase that bears this out, and is used so often, when men would say that a thing is clearly and interestingly expressed in pen and ink not intended for the printer. There are some letter writers that without the slightest intention of literary effect can paint in a dozen words a scene or an incident more graphically and more strikingly than some professional writer could in a brace of pages and who can use phrases and words that exactly convey the writer's meaning, which is something that sometimes we professional writers by no means succeed in doing. It is a blessing that such exist, for their spontaneous and vivid letter writing is often a great comfort and always a pleasure to them that read what they have to say.

There is talk enough, but hardly enough good letter writing, though I would in no way reflect on the qualities of the good talkers. Carlyle was fond of referring to "babblings," but, after all, we ordinary people find a certain pleasure in babbling, that is, in talking freely and innocently on whatever subject pleases us. One shudders at the thought of a community manned exclusively by those that practice "improving conversation"; really, that would be a little too much, for to enumerate no other difficulty, which one of the improvers would weekly consent to be improved by the conversation of the others? On the other hand, just because this is so, it does not follow that conversation that distinctly does not improve is to be encouraged. It would seem that one of the northern races have yet to learn the art of what the French call "causer," where there is talk that amuses, that could probably do no harm, but that does not annoy by being too heavy or too didactic. The French can talk this way and so can the Italians, indeed, with the Roman people conversation is enjoyed more for its own sake than it is with the northern, and the consequence may be that we see this art or accomplishment of "causer" developed on the Continent and not in the United States or in Great Britain.

However this may be, and it is hard-earned very modestly, there is certainly a great deal of talk in the newspapers, though it is always one-sided. It is a question how much conversation it gives rise to, though it must be that it produces some. The modern newspaper has probably to a large extent taken the place of conversation, affording as it does such a great mass and variety of reading matter on a thousand subjects. Occasionally I fancy that some of the celebrated conversationalists must have been rather alarming personages, because they talked so very much and with so little urging, though sometimes they must have been vastly amusing and interesting. But I have an idea that sometimes when one of these was at his best, say, Macaulay, there must have been occasions when there was in his silent audience some one who had something to say, and could probably have said it better, though none there present would have quite dared to say as much. It is the same thing with a man who has a reputation as a humorist; he speaks and his audience laugh very heartily; some plain man of no great repute for humor "and such," may say precisely the same thing and none laughs at all, rather frowning at him for the intrusion and depressing his audience.

It is pleasant to hear good talk, that is, when people talk good things and fill the atmosphere about them with the blessed air of wholesome conversation.

It is pleasant to hear the talk of two travelers that meet upon a ship or a railroad train and talk about the things of home, the homely things that have a flavor and an interest that all the harder, more metallic news of the so-called world can never surpass or even equal. It is pleasant to hear the talk of some man that follows the sea or whose work lies in the mountains and forests; if such one talk at all, almost always what he has to say will have a strong whiff of the open air, of rude efficiency and strength and generally, he will tell something quite unconsciously that is so different from what his sheltered hearers know that it is graphic and vivid. Such men never talk for effect and consequently do not depend upon an audience, their talk being by so much the better. There are all sorts of societies and associations for the betterment of things, but one society has yet to be instituted, namely, one wherein the members pledge themselves to do the best they can to make the vehicle of wholesome and goodness, cheerfulness and kindness, purity and strength. Such a society ought to have a great success and do much useful work.

There is one kind of talk, it is not conversation, that is quite by itself—I refer to the utterances of members of parliamentary bodies in their particular places. A speech needs no definition, but there are certain speeches of obstruction that are no more than talk and it is marvelous how long they can be sustained. Indeed, I doubt whether they can be called "talk," but rather are not the mere emission of certain conventional sounds for a certain period of time. No reflection is intended on those gentlemen that thus display their prowess, because their achievements are very remarkable as feats of strength and sometimes of skill and moreover their efforts are followed sometimes by distinctly good results. So far as the actual words go, these are imbedded in the Congressional Reports or in Hansard and there they remain for the edification of future readers. It may be noted here that the work of him that writes parliamentary history becomes more and more arduous and laborious.

But talk and letters will always continue and let us congratulate ourselves that this is so, for say what lofty philosophers and ponderous sages, it is good for people to exchange thoughts with one another and to encourage the good will and the amenities of daily doing. Perhaps we cannot all talk as well as Macaulay or Conversation Sharp or write as interesting and graceful letters as R. L. Stevenson, but nevertheless we can each of us say something and write something that is very good and so we ought to do it. I do not flatter myself that hereafter ladies and gentlemen will hammer out letters on their typewriters for the mere pleasure of emulating Lord Chesterfield, but they could, if they would, get a great deal of pleasure in trying to write just what they think and just as they feel and when they do that, letter writing will take a fresh start.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

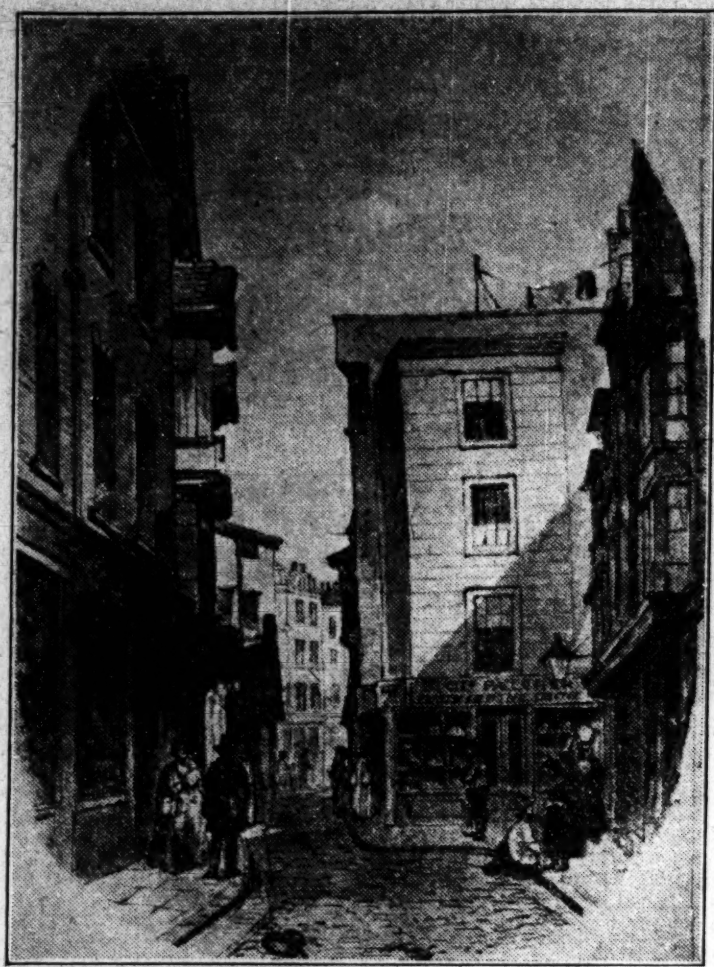
The British Cabinet having recently, under pressure from the Labor members, appointed a committee to decide whether the payment of members (including themselves) shall be increased beyond £400 a year, have cooly nominated another to consider the question of their own salaries. There are certainly striking anomalies in a system that has grown up with the centuries. For example, Mr. Lloyd George, the busiest and most responsible man in Europe, head of the Ministry, dispenser of dukedoms and bishoprics, draws a salary less than that of five others whom he appoints to posts in his own government; the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and the two chief law officers. For the financial year ended on March 31 last, the Attorney-General received £19,535 in salary and fees, and the Solicitor-General £12,900. Including Mr. Lloyd George, 15 members of the government are paid £5000 a year. Eleven are in the Cabinet, but six other Cabinet ministers draw only £2000 a year. The avowed intention of the government in proposing the committee is to consider whether these smaller salaries should be increased or not.

Apart from the absurdity of the head of a business firm drawing an income less than the salaries of some of his clerks, £5000 is poor payment for a Prime Minister. There is little doubt that were he to devote to other pursuits the capacity that has brought him to his high estate he might double or treble his income. The case of Mr. McKenna is a shining example: As Chancellor of the Exchequer he drew £5000. But a turn in politics might suddenly dislodge the Ministry, leaving him for an indefinite period penniless, among the unemployed. Such a prospect opened itself before him when he went out of office with his chief, Mr. Asquith, who for five years had been out of work and pay. Shrewd and active, Mr. McKenna shook the dust of the House of Commons from off his feet, took a bus into the city, and obtained an engagement as head of one of the biggest banking establishments in Great Britain, a position of high influence with a permanent salary exceeding that of the Chancellor of Exchequer. One of His Majesty's ministers shows me a summons to a Cabinet council which, he says, is the exact form in use in Prime's time, probably before. It is a model of conciseness presented in quaint form. Printed in upright italics with many capital letters it runs thus: "A Meeting of His Majesty's Servants will be held at the Foreign Office (alternatively in Downing Street) at — o'clock on — the — day, which is desired to attend." The blank spaces are filled up by the hour, day and date of the meeting and the name of the minister addressed.

CLOTH FAIR

London's Last Medieval Street
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London has a history as long as any of the cities of the Kingdom, but her continuous development as a commercial center has obliterated almost all the outward traces. Chester and York, Shrewsbury, Exeter and Warwick, thriving modern towns and capitals of counties though they are, still bear visible proof of



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum

Houses in Cloth Fair, from an old print

medieval splendor. Bristol, Coventry and Southampton, though it is for trade that they are known and visited today, have preserved, hard by their wharves or factories, the public halls and private palaces erected by their merchant princes centuries ago.

London, on the other hand, wears little of her earlier history upon the surface, even in "the City," the area of which most lay within the Norman wall. A few churches—very few older than the seventeenth century—two fragments of the wall, which in these shows partly Roman work, and a series of street names bringing almost to the nostrils the savor of a crowded city of the middle ages: this is all. The street names are, indeed, London's strongest link with bygone centuries, but of the streets themselves there is little to write today. Shoe Lane and Sile Lane, Gutter Lane and Bread Street, Milk Street, Camomile Street, Bucklersbury and Ropemaker Street, these and a score of others preserve the names and the ground plan of alleys where timber-fronted houses jutted story over story till they met across the way. Now towering steel and stonework factories and office buildings have replaced them.

One medieval street, however, succeeded in surviving until the other day; indeed, though the houses have now gone the debris has not yet been carted from their sites. This was Cloth Fair.

Busy men and women by the hundred thousand passed below it in the Underground, or beside it through Aldersgate or Little Britain, and never thought to stop and look at the last complete medieval street in London; one which, moreover, preserved in singular degree the characteristic layout, as a surveyor would call it, of an ancient city, as well as two whole rows of timbered houses.

This neglect, or reluctance to explore, was not, let it be said at once, devoid of reason or excuse, for the old street close to Smithfield Market, with its wooden houses, was an unsavory place. Small wonder that the City Corporation made an order condemning it as unfit for habitation; and scheduled it for demolition. Such an order requires, under British law, confirmation by a body free from local interests—the Local Government Board—which, though a branch of the national executive, had various judicial functions.

To their credit, he it said, the board strove to obtain under proper conditions the preservation of this link with the past. But the war was raging, economy save in warlike charges was the rule, and neither the Central Government nor the City Corporation felt justified in spending money upon Cloth Fair. A millionaire of artistic tastes might have bought the property, and saved it by putting it in proper order, as Dr. Johnson's house, of far less intrinsic interest, was bought and made into a museum a few years ago. But no millionaire came forward.

Laid out in a way recognized now as leading essentially to slum development, Cloth Fair debouched on Smithfield (close to the Marylebone station) what little light and air it might have drawn from that wide space through its narrow entrance being shut off by an arch which closed the street at first floor level. . . . This arch, and the adjacent houses, made way for new commercial structures a few years before the other houses in the street, to the gain of ventilation, if not of architecture.

Of the buildings just destroyed, those on the south leaned for some way on Rahere, the Norman's church

of St. Bartholomew the Great, from which others were divided only by Back Court, a passage four to six feet wide, serving as a secondary access to the ground floor shops and the regular approach to the staircases leading to the upstairs tenements.

The north side of the street was similarly planned, the houses being separated by Back Passage, less than four feet wide and in one place less than three, from those in Long Lane, the adjoining street. Into Back Passage the sun could never penetrate. In Back Court, however, aided by an

IRISH BALLADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It was New Year's eve and a group of girls were gathered round the fire in a Dublin drawing room. They had been talking about the events of the year and now silence fell upon them. Their hostess turned to one of the girls and begged for a song. But the girl shook her small head with its dark clustering hair. "Ah, sure, I cannot sing!" she said. "I have never been taught." "That does not matter," said one, "the songs you sing sound best when the singer is untaught."

And then she sang an Irish ballad as it should be sung, without accompaniment, simply and with feeling.

She lived beside the Anner
At the foot of Slievenanion,
A gentle Irish colleen
With mild eyes like the dawn.

It was followed by "The Fiddler."

My name is Mick Molloy,
In clear and cloudy weather
My fiddle, kit and I
Roam Ireland round together.

The voice of the singer was small but sweet, and as the old ballads were sung one after another one wondered why they are not universally sung instead of the inane melodies too often heard nowadays.

"The Pretty to Be in Ballin-derry," "The Green Woods of Inagh"—they never bore one, their simplicity, their tunefulness go right to the heart. Then one of the company told how once she had been in the forest that overlooks Dublin and had heard the woodcutters sing around their forest fire the ballad of "Aghadoo." "That is the right way to hear 'Aghadoo,'" she cried, "out on the hillsides—listen to the voice of the unseen singer telling of the poor Irish boy feeling 'o'er the mountains, through the wood."

"That is the right way to hear a ballad," she said again, "not here with four walls to close us in, but out there in the forest with the moon rising and no accompaniment but a small low wind, that sighs now and again, and again is silent, as if nature herself were listening to the music!"

"Ah, sure!" answered one of the girls. "It is yourself would like it so, maybe, but it is a cold way to hear a song, I'm thinkin'! I'd rather hear them here, wild the fire near us, and no light but the light of the coal, and no sound but the logs fallin' asunder!"

MOUNTAINEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Say, Ed, you'd better take them horses and bring in the hay; I'm goin' up the mountain wi' the folks." Chris gave the orders as he backed the horse into the buggy that was to carry us to our destination, and thereby displayed real New Hampshire ability in doing two things at once. It was Chris' privilege as farmer to instruct the hired man, and it was his custom as Ossipee "Almanack" to make hay while the sun shone, and have no regrets. Ed was distinctly reticent to Chris, and although employed in the capacity of man servant declined to be treated as the servant of man; so he met Chris' commands with the retort: "I'll do so, Chris, if ye don't get sa'cy; if ye get sa'cy, I'll quit." Men are scarce at hay time, and so Chris swallowed the taunt and left no remark to report.

Instead Chris threw the reins over the horse's back, twisted his mouth as if in the act of whistling, and said: "Are ye ready, folks?" No second bidding was needed. A trip to see the mountaineers, those quiet people who eke out an existence on the bare hillsides, was not an everyday opportunity and could not be left, like a visit to a concert, a theater, or a "movie," until a convenient occasion. So we jumped into the buggy and drove several miles up a steep, narrow pathway that twisted in and out as often as it did the stream that kept it company.

Jolts from stumps of trees that lay in the horse's path brought a sharp reminder that the mountaineers were not particular about their avenue de luxe, and had no intention of encouraging the modern fuel-driven vehicle to stray from the main highway. No tar nor grease soiled the long white strip of roadway; no casual line left its odor where was the delightful fragrance of wild flowers. Fruit-laden trees hung so heavily that they seemed to be trying to lay their apple burden on the ground. We soon left the noisy world behind and entered the seclusion that the mountaineers made their choice. Some considerable time elapsed before we

reached a dwelling, but once the first came into sight many others appeared in the distance.

Sprinkled along the side of the rolling hills were, say, 50 houses and huts, each with its yard at the back and its garden in front. Not one could be called pretentious. Prosperity, as it is known to the world, had departed, and left doors in need of repair and windows stuffed with papers in places where tenants had once been proud of their allotment. The mountaineers had dwindled in numbers, some having gone to the distant city, others to great sawmills and farms; the odd little schoolhouse stood deserted, the few remaining children being driven to and from school several miles away, at the expense of the countryside in general.

As the buggy creaked over the rough beaten track an occasional mountaineer would rest his elbow on the scythe handle and peer curiously. If he knew the farmer he would respond to "Well, Si," with "Hullo" and mentally throw himself on the defensive. "Has Perkins got 's hay in?" the farmer would ask. "All but pasture near the lake, and tain't good enough for beddin', far less feedin' t' young cattle," the other would say. Thus there was always a neighborly word in passing. Then we would move on to see the smithy that once was.

To enter we climbed through a hole in the wall for the door was locked and the padlock rusted on. Remnants of harness hung on nails, anvils stuck up as it were out of the earthen floor, while hammers of the sledge variety gave evidence of the heavy work the smithy, in the earlier days, undertook to do. Round the wall of the smithy were raspberries grown in abundance, and the frequent incursions of the mountaineers failed to keep pace with the luxuriant crop that sprang up of its own accord.

Farther on, a mowing machine swept a path through a hay field, while a woman raked the hay into little heaps. Children romped around ramshackle dwellings, and horses leisurely grazed at will. Everything was peaceful on this happy mountain-side, and humility here reigned in her noblest garments. No laborer haggled with the master over wages and no master exhibited the ruling hand over the men. The people were calm and humble, toiling in the fields by day and conversing indoors or near the pig sty when the dusk obscured the landscape. To the ambitious city dweller the home of the mountaineers was restful, perhaps more restful than the homes of the mountaineers on the Alps or Pyrenees; the scene reminiscent of Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night."

"Wants seem to be few in this part of the world," Chris, we ventured, as the farmer turned the buggy in the direction of home. "They are few, an' the people seem to like 'em," Chris answered, with a knowing smile. But he could not help extending the neighborly comment: "City folks are often puffed up wi' riches, but there's something in being meek." To this we heartily agreed, for has it not been said that "He that humbleth himself shall be exalted?"

AMERICAN MOVIES IN CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

One evening I chanced to attend a moving picture performance in a Chinese Y. M. C. A. The audience, chiefly Chinese, was composed of school and college boys. The picture was none other than a delineation of the peregrinations of America's most famous pie-throwing comedian. This noble being not only excites the wildest sort of enthusiasm and applause in his audiences there.

Seated in front of me were four or five boys, polite enough and quiet before the performance. But the reel being ended, and Charlie having covered himself with glory by his usual energetic conduct, my five young friends screwed about in their seats, and began to deport themselves in a similar manner, addressing me as "yang slau tze" (foreign Miss or little sister), nudging one another, cracking jokes for my benefit, in fact, demeaning themselves as might any lively set of American fifth graders out on a lark. Such behavior, however, on the part of Chinese youth being far from their level of prescribed conduct, I summoned my few words of Chinese and told them severely: "This is neither polite American, nor yet polite Chinese custom. You are very rude." They looked startled, giggled, and turned back. Inspired, though, by the next reel, they repeated their efforts, and again I informed them that they were "bu cu tchie de hun!"

Judged by occidental standards this incident was innocuous enough. But looked at from a Chinese point of view it was not only outrageously discourteous but was causing the breaking of centuries-old rules of conduct. Those boys who imitated the film-hero before me, thought they were amusing me; considered themselves already half-westernized because they could so soon put into practice western behavior. One cannot blame them. What can the conduct of a handful of foreigners count against the rollicking, crowd-compelling American movie?

It is not as though they understood the underlying self-respect and personal freedom of the individual which makes American conduct possible. They can't. They see that the United States is a great, and in their estimation, a friendly and a generous nation, and they trust Americans. They judge American conduct by their own Confucian laws, and may therefore say: "Foreigners, they cast aside conduct and are still great. We can do the same."

A young Chinese who had received his Ph. B. from my own university in the United States, went back to China imbued with the idea that slang was a prerequisite for an "all round" man. In a conversation with him, I referred to one of our deans, a dignified professor. "Oh yeah! Did I know that fellow? Sure. He's some swell guy!" vociferated the youth, and plumed himself on his sophistication. Of course he is an exception.

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WORKERS APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

Railroad Brotherhoods, in Effort to Prevent Proposed Wage Reductions, Charge Conspiracy to Inflate Road's Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Charging exploitation of the traveling and shipping public, conspiracy to inflate the cost of railroad operation, in order to destroy the unions, railroad brotherhood officers have telegraphed President Wilson asking for an investigation of the demand made by railroad executives that they be permitted to reduce wages. The telegram, signed by the officials of seven brotherhoods, was sent after W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Lines and chairman of the Labor Committee of the Association of Railroad Executives, had made the request before the Railway Labor Board that the national agreements be abrogated and wages cut. The telegram also asked the President to ask for an inquiry by the Interstate Commerce Commission and action by Congress.

The union leaders declared in the telegram that Mr. Atterbury, by delivering an ultimatum to the Labor Board, "violated all decent proprieties, disregarded the Transportation Act, and routed the existing agencies, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, and even Congress itself."

Purpose Is Alleged

"Mr. Atterbury's obvious policy," the message continued, "is to take advantage of a temporary business depression to reduce rates of pay and working agreements, to disrupt the Labor unions, and to turn public opinion against the employees."

"Similar policies have already been adopted in other industries. Rates of pay have been reduced without justification. Attempts have been made to destroy Labor organizations under an alleged 'open shop' movement. Mr. Atterbury is the representative of these same sinister activities among railroad executives. His object is not so much immediate financial relief to the railroads as to break down Labor organizations and to place wages and working conditions on a pre-war basis, so that railway profits may be enhanced when prosperity returns. The shipper is to be charged excessive freight rates and the railways' workers are to be exploited."

Basis of Charges

In support of their statements, declared to be based upon an investigation of the management of the railroads, the following charges were made:

"That the transportation system of the country is absolutely controlled by the New York banking group centering around the house of Morgan."

"That this group is treating economical service to the public and the welfare of the employees as a consideration secondary to the selfish purpose of squeezing shippers and farmers and of destroying legitimate organizations of their employees."

"That investigations made by governmental agencies will show that railroads have encouraged inefficiency and inflated costs."

"That the roads have deliberately attempted to prevent employees from showing records of efficiency under the national agreements, and in many cases have undermined morale."

"That, despite claims as to the restoration of efficiency under private ownership, the roads have found it to their interest temporarily to operate inefficiently and uneconomically."

"That they are attempting to discredit organized Labor by charging this lack of economy to the organizations of their employees."

"That they have revived the old financial practices which prevailed previous to the passage of the Clayton Act in 1914."

"That they have contracted with concerns controlled by them for the repair of hundreds of locomotives and tens of thousands of freight cars at excessive prices."

"That in the above outlined practices they have conspired to inflate the cost of railroad operation, and especially to charge all the disorganization and lack of economy to governmental policies inaugurated under your administration."

It has been announced by R. M. Barton, chairman of the Railroad Labor Board, that the board has decided to hear B. M. Jewell and other representatives of the railroad employees tomorrow on the proposition submitted by Mr. Atterbury.

Operating Force Cut

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Defends Economic Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—About 1500 employees of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad throughout its lines have been laid off until business picks up. It is announced that the cutting of the forces will continue unless business improves. Other railroads coming into Chicago are reducing their forces, but none has made so large a cut as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at one time.

"It is merely a continuation of the policy of retrenchment we have been forced to adopt," said Hale Holden, president of the road. "We have been consistently reducing our force for the last several weeks. How many men have been laid off I cannot say until I get all the reports from the various departments."

"There has been no order from this office to cut forces any certain percentage. Department heads have been told that they must cut to the bone as fast as they can. The cutting will continue if business keeps on the

down grade. We cannot keep men on the payroll if we have nothing for them to do. Nor can we keep them unless we get the money to pay them."

"The minimum force necessary to insure safety of operation is not warranted by the standards of any business, except the railroad business, but in railroading there is, of course, a minimum beyond which reduction cannot be made. And with the present state of railroad revenue the roads are hard put to it to scrape up the money to meet the payroll of the indispensable force."

NEIGHBORS' VIEW OF UNITED STATES

Confidence of Central America and South America in Idealism of United States Strained Since End of War, Says Dr. Inman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Central America and South America do not care much about the particular form that a league of nations shall take, but are tremendously in favor of such a league to protect small nations, said Samuel Guy Inman, of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, discussing the relations of the United States to Santo Domingo and Haiti and the general question of American friendships last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle Forum. The confidence of Central America and South America in the idealism of the United States, which took the place of the suspicion this country implanted by the taking of about half of Mexico's territory, has been strained by the reaction following the end of the war, Dr. Inman said, adding that there is in those countries a growing apprehension that the United States will use her money and her military power to oppress weaker peoples. There is a feeling also, he said, that the United States has let down in her idealism and suddenly withdrawn into herself, instead of using her great resources in guiding the reconstruction of the world.

Government by Marines

"For the last several years the United States has had a force of 1500 marines in Haiti, a like number in Santo Domingo and 100 in Nicaragua," said Dr. Inman. "In Santo Domingo we took over the government completely four years ago, and since then the marines have been the only government. Whether or not the seizing of that government was justified, the American people will not be content permanently to hold another nation's sovereignty and permanently to rule that country by martial law. The relations with these small Caribbean countries that have been cursed with revolutions for 100 years is a serious problem. But it is a problem not for some minor official at Washington to solve, but rather one for the American people to study and about which to reach just and wise conclusions."

Referring to Colombia, Dr. Inman said: "We can never stand right in the eyes of Colombia and the rest of Latin America until we have done all that we can do to compensate Colombia for the loss of Panama. Then, turning to the subject of Mexico, he continued:

"The one thing that would wipe out all the advantages of the present wonderful opportunity for inter-American friendship is the very thing that started all of Latin America's suspicion of us in the first place—war with Mexico."

Effect of Mexican Policy

"We ought clearly to recognize that Mexico is a part of that great Latin family and her sisters have a deep sympathy for her. They do not hold any false ideas as to her perfection or fail to recognize the justice of the claims of the United States for just treatment of her citizens and her interests. Their impartial work in the A. B. C. mediation between Mexico and the United States in 1913 proves that. But they do believe that the greatest nation in the world, the nation that holds two-thirds of the wealth of the world and that claims to have gone further than any other nation in the development of democracy and to have fought a war for the 'weak peoples of the world' ought to be able to find some other way of getting along with its next-door neighbor, poor little weak, revolution-tossed, exhausted, starving Mexico, than by shooting it into submission to our imperial will. And rightly or wrongly no pious phrasing of our benevolent purposes and our interest in Mexico's welfare by our national Congress as we send our armies to Mexico would ever convince Latin America that armed intervention was not for the purpose of making more sure our economic exploitation of that unhappy land."

"Intervention is a short-sighted commercial policy and it is necessary for the best elements in the country eternally to stand against it."

STATE SENATE PASSES MEDICAL LIBERTY BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—By a vote of 23 to 7, the State Senate has passed a bill which would legalize the practice of Christian Science in Nebraska. The bill provides that the law requiring examination and license to heal should not affect the practice of their religious tenets by members of any church, provided they do not prescribe or administer drugs or medicine, nor perform surgical or physical operations, nor assume the title of or hold themselves out to be physicians or surgeons, and provide further they shall not be exempt from the quarantine laws of the State.

FUSION PROPOSED FOR TRADE UNIONS

Educational League Plan, so Dominated by Militant Union Leaders, Announces Movement to Unite All Labor Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—With the object of hastening the evolution of organized Labor in the United States from a craft basis to an industrial basis, an association of militant trade union leaders has been formed, with headquarters in this city. It is called the Trade Union Educational League, and has for its secretary-treasurer William Z. Foster, who was the secretary and organizer of the steel workers and was responsible for the management of the great steel strike of 1919. "Unquestionably the supreme need of the Labor movement at this time," said Mr. Foster, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is a greater solidarity among its fighting forces. Faced by powerful and aggressive employers' organizations, the only way the trade unions can avert crushing defeat is by bringing about a similar consolidation and militancy in their own ranks."

Fusion of Trade Unions

"This means that powerful industrial unions must be formed. By an industrial union we do not mean simply a federation of all the trade unions in a single industry, but one solid organization with trade union lines wiped out, for that particular industry. The trade unions will be fused, not merely associated, and they will have an executive board, not a dozen with a loose overhead organization to coordinate them. This will be done through the amalgamation of the existing trade unions."

"Conservative trade union officials, the tendency of the more progressive leaders to abandon the trade unions for Utopian industrial union schemes, and the ignorance of the rank and file of the unions have retarded the transition from craft to industrial unionism in the United States, this country lagging far behind the development of those in Europe."

"Abolition of the wage system has always been the real, ultimate goal of the trade union movement. Conservative Labor leaders do not realize this, and likewise the radicals who mostly have given up the trade unions as a thing of the past. But the fact is that the trade unions are, by their very makeup and methods, anti-capitalistic. It is the purpose of this league to open the eyes of both the conservatives and the radicals to this fact."

Energies Dissipated

"Blindness to this fundamental aim of trade unionism has cost the support of thousands of militants, of the best and most intelligent element that the working classes produce. These might have done wonderful work; but their time and energies have been worse than wasted trying to build up such organizations as the Industrial Workers of the World and the One Big Union."

"This drain must be stopped, and the great body of progressive and radical workers won over to a whole-hearted support of the trade unions; by driving home the fact that the trade unions are making straight for the abolition of capitalism and are going faster toward the goal than the so-called revolutionary unions."

"Our unions are constantly broadening and extending their scope of action. This they are doing through a series of get-together devices, such as amalgamations, federations, departments, local councils, joint agreements, common organizing campaigns and strikes, extensions of jurisdictions to include women, Negroes and the unskilled."

"Indeed they have already gone so far in the direction of solidarity that in all the important industries, where thousands of workers exist, the unions, almost unnoticed, have grouped themselves into a number of clearly marked cooperating units, one for each industry."

Trade Classifications

"Of these the principal ones, alphabetically arranged, are: Amusement trades, building trades, food trades, general transport trades, lumber trades, metal trades, printing trades, public service trades, railroad trades, textile and clothing trades."

"In each of these great divisions the trade unions have arrived at a more or less clear understanding of their common interests and relationships and have made distinct advances in the direction of one organization for each industry. Pure and simple craft action is almost obsolete."

"While offering no active opposition to this get-together movement, the American Federation of Labor does not encourage it. It is a movement coming up from the ranks of the trade unions, and not coming from the outside in any attempt to disintegrate the American Federation of Labor."

"The Trade Union Educational League will undertake to serve as an organization through which the militants can at once develop their union programs and put them into effect. It will work in harmony with the natural evolution of the Labor movement."

"For example, on the railroads the plan will be to get into touch with

the thousands of militants scattered throughout the industry; these will be drawn up into a branch educational league or amalgamation committee; and then, working upon a uniform program of their own devising, they will move forward in a body to the solution, one after the other, of the problems standing in the way of the fusion of their 10 unions from their present network of federations into one general organization for all railroad workers."

SIMS ANTI-BRIBERY BILL IS FAVORED

Witnesses Before House Judiciary Committee Tell of Alleged Abuses in Commerce and Trade Now Being Practiced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The intense business competition prevailing as a result of financial depression makes it doubly important to hasten the passage of the Sims bill protecting interstate and foreign commerce against bribery and other corrupt trade practices, members of the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee were told at a hearing yesterday, when representatives of various associations appeared in support of the bill.

M. Q. Macdonald, manager of the unfair competition bureau, established by the Paint and Varnish Manufacturers Association, cited various instances where a virtual monopoly has been obtained by the bribery of a company's employees by another company wishing to deal with them, and declared that the extent of this evil makes it practically impossible for firms desiring to maintain business standards to compete with other firms using unscrupulous methods. The evil is particularly apparent in shipping operations and the marine industry, he said, where it has become necessary to give gratuities in order to get any business. Former hearings on the bill established the fact that in shipping operations, fees or bonuses amounting 10 per cent on the amount of the bill of purchase are the common thing. The necessity of the Shipping Board making "gifts" to captains and stewards, the cost of which is passed along to the public, would be obviated by the passage of the Sims bill, it was pointed out.

Shipping Influenced

Another industry which, according to Mr. Macdonald, is honeycombed with the evils of bribery, is the railroads, especially in the conduct of interstate commerce. It is no uncommon thing, he charged, for train crews to be offered bribes by business firms in reward for priority shipment.

William Rufus Scott, editor of the National Bribery and Tipping Review, also appeared before the committee. He emphasized the necessity of enacting this legislation, with particular reference to the railroads. Under federal control, bribery of railroad officials was prevented by law, but now that the roads are under private management, the practice is so general that it bids fair to "put honest business methods at a premium," said Mr. Scott.

Another reason for immediate legislative action, it was urged, is the fact that German competitors are again entering the American market, and are putting into practice the same methods which German firms quite openly employed before the war, commercial bribery, often disguised under the forms of bonuses.

Duty of the Government

"Why," Mr. Macdonald was asked, "should the federal government take over this additional and quite considerable burden, instead of leaving the question to be dealt with by the states?"

"Because of the present inadequacy of state laws, and secondly because only 16 states have enacted such legislation," he answered. "In each of these states there has been a dismal failure to enforce the laws. I would make a possible exception of New York. The next logical step is for the federal government to take charge of the situation; in so far as it interferes with state commerce, bribery properly belongs under federal jurisdiction."

L. Boffer, secretary of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, also appeared before the committee. Four thousand agents connected with the agency have declared themselves strongly in favor of the bill, he stated.

JAPANESE OPPOSE MILITARY POLICY

They Do Not Want a War With the United States, Says J. Russell Kennedy of Tokyo—Finances and Trade Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Opposition on the part of the Japanese to a military policy in their government was told by J. Russell Kennedy of Tokyo, Japan, speaking on general business conditions in Japan, before the advertising council of the Chicago Association of Commerce. The possibility of a country, the annual budget of which is only one-half the amount of that of the City of New York and the commercial output of which is less than that of the City of Philadelphia, desiring anything other than friendly relations with the United States is called preposterous by Mr. Kennedy. "I give you my positive assurance that there is one thing in the world that Japan wishes to avoid today it is trouble with the United States," said Mr. Kennedy.

"Why? I put it to you gentlemen who know something about business, export and import and financial Japan does more business in the United States than she does with any other country in the world. Japan does more business with the United States and China than she does with all the rest of the world put together. Therefore she does not want any trouble with the United States. Those are practical reasons."

"There is another reason which in itself is perhaps not complimentary to Japan, but it is a fact dealing with the military side of things. It is possible that a few years after the Japanese war Japan thought that she could whip the United States."

An Object Lesson

"I think possibly a great many of her people, not her government, not her military, but a great many of the 2,000,000 people who did not go to war thought they could whip the whole earth put together. They decided that in 1917 this great country was going into the war. They talked about dollar diplomacy; they talked about small armies; they talked about politics, and so on, but within a few months this country did the most wonderful thing that was ever seen in the history of the world."

"We raised a draft that none of us here loved America and knew America, or those who did not live here dreamed she could do. The people rose and joined. They did not believe it possible. We, none of us, thought it possible. None of you thought it possible, and within two years thereafter she raised \$20,000,000,000, speaking in rough terms, good gold dollars, to finance and feed and end the war."

"Now, gentlemen, the budget of the city of New York is larger than the budget of the entire State of Japan. The output of the city of Chicago, of Philadelphia, which, I think, is the ninth largest city in the world from a manufacturing point of view, is more than double the entire manufactured output of the entire State of Japan."

War "Not Possible"

"Why should we or you or anyone else, anywhere over the world, have one moment's discussion with anybody on the question of war with Japan? It is not possible and it is not wanted in Japan. For myself, I don't want it, because you will break up my business in about 24 hours when you start."

"I live in Tokyo. To the north and to the west of us, within touching distance, there are 600,000,000 people, one-third of the population of the earth, in chaos, without a government, without a financial system, without communication, without railroads, without telegraphs, without schools, without courts, without law, without anything; 600,000,000 people to be fed and clothed and put to work at producing from the agricultural gardens and the mines of the earth, where the raw material will give us what we want; where they can barter with you and pay you for what you sell and keep producing if you only put the 600,000,000 people to work—600,000,000 of willing people—but they have no government to guide them."

"China with its 400,000,000, Siberia with 150,000,000, and on to Russia. I am using 600,000,000 as a wide and big term. I think they are there. Now, those people live in a country where, in large part, they can't talk to one another because they have not a com-

mon language in China except what is known as the mandarin.

"In Japan we have just gone through between May last and the present time a tremendous crisis. It did not look like much to you when you measured it in dollars or reduced the yen to dollars. It looked small, but in Japan it was the biggest financial crisis in her history and, proportionately speaking, it was the biggest financial crisis in the history of any country."

"What impressed me most about that was that I had had the opportunity of being there when the crisis came, following the Russo-Japanese war, which was very, very bad, indeed. There were the same wild cats, there were the same swindlers, there were the same gamblers, there was the same gambling spirit that pervaded the whole world and there was the same, not quite the same amount, of insanity in business dealings."

"The result, however, was the same which came as the result of overbuying, gambling, bad judgment and bad business methods. What happened last May and what did not happen after the Russo-Japanese war was that the banks and the better business elements were able to control the situation fairly well. It is going on still, but they have turned the corner. There has only been one bank failure of any extent and that was the 74th bank, whose directors gambled themselves into bankruptcy. I believe they are recovering from it, but that was the only reasonable-sized bank failure. I think the dangers of their bank failures are over. Mr. Nuey, governor of the Bank of Japan, gave me that assurance a few weeks before I left."

Nearly Every Line Overordered

"What happened was that the warehouses were full, nearly every line had overordered, from shoes to automobiles and from rubbers to rattles. They had all bought more than they could possibly sell and more than they could possibly get delivery of with the restrictions laid down by the banks, so that they began, after the summer, with a condition that looked terrible. The government in Japan, however, is increasingly regardless of the needs of the people."

"We have gone through the period of military control and that has dropped to the bottom. Out of that is coming the more liberal spirit in which there is a certain danger if allowed to run away too quickly, especially in Japan and the Far East, but that is fairly under control, and the liberal element is rising, the commercial side, the wiser side. It has learned something in its contact with the west—an enormous amount—and it has learned some things it can't do and some things it does it has got to get off the slate."

"The banks handled the situation conservatively. There were canceled contracts all over the country. I don't think they liked cancellations—they didn't like the charges brought from all over the world—but think cancellations have become a sort of rubber stamp business all around from what I can hear generally, and I hope that will be wiped out everywhere. In Japan I am perfectly confident it will be and they will begin to do business upon a conservative, reasonable basis."

Japan Wants to Keep Her People

"Japan does not want to send her people here. Why should she? No country wants to send its good people to another country and they ought not to want to send their bad people, and the Japanese are very practical in that respect. Our people brought them in and they sold them land because the Japanese did not hold them up at the pistol point and make them so there. California sold them the land and got the money for it; there is no question about that. Now they have got to get out and they can't get any more land, because they have prevented them from doing it. I don't think they want any more. They have got plenty of employment over in that untouched country of their own."

"The leading newspapers of Japan, such as the 'Nichi-Nichi,' the 'Jiji Shimpo' of Tokyo and the 'Mainichi Shimbun' in Osaka are opposed, absolutely and bitterly opposed, to the military spirit and the expenditure of money on armaments for the purpose of building ships and making guns to kill people with, but they do want to go into the development of their country."

"On the other hand, the government and the bankers of Japan, the younger bankers of Japan particularly, say, 'come on, come in. We are ready to go in and develop Siberia. We will join with you. We will go with you.'

For every dollar you put in we will take a larger percentage out of it. Because of our language we know we can make money out of every dollar you put in."

"When the war was on we spread propaganda from one end of this world to the other. I sent out more twaddle and more nonsense through the Far East about what America was doing, England, France Italy, until I was sick to death, and so was anybody who read it in the papers, but we did it because it was the bit we could do, and at that time I thought if instead of spending this money for war purposes I could spread this propaganda for the development and help of these 600,000,000 people I would be doing the greatest act of my life, and I would be satisfied. I am grateful for that recognition because you believe it. I want to talk to the world about it. I want business men like yourselves, who are here, to realize what it means to us to put 600,000,000 people who are starving to death to work and stop all this infernal nonsense about war and big armaments and ships and the waste of public money."

Protest on Japanese

Objection Raised to Address by Mr. Roland S. Morris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The Japan Exclusion League of California has sent to Roland S. Morris, United States Ambassador to Japan, a telegram protesting against his recent address in New York, in which he gave the Japanese views on the California situation.

"You said," the telegram states, "you presented the Japanese point of view because the issue must be clearly before us, that we may determine it in the light of fact, but did you realize that you are only beclouding that issue by presenting the Japanese statement thereof and omitting so much of the facts as would furnish the Californian or American answer thereto?"

"You have been in the past so fair in considering and preparing a report of the facts for consideration of the State Department that we feel you will pardon calling your attention to omissions in your present statements which are of grave moment not only to the Pacific coast, but to the American nation."

The telegram says that California has always dealt fairly with the Japanese, but that through intrigue and subterfuge they have violated and evaded the laws of California and the gentlemen's agreement, and that their presence is an ever increasing menace. The telegram concludes:

"In the past, insidious Japanese propaganda has given the American public an entirely erroneous impression as the factors of this serious problem, and only within the past year or more has California been able to secure a hearing for well authenticated facts. It asks no more. California has not asked the State Department to present its side to the American public, but if the department is presenting the Japanese side, California submits with deference that, as a unit of the nation, it should be accorded a similar privilege. Particularly is this so, when those who have given the most exhaustive investigations to the subject can show that the question is not a California question but a national one, in which California's experience only points to what will be the experience of other places if existing conditions continue."

Gov. William D. Stephens has also replied to Ambassador Morris. Mr. Morris said: "In the larger view of our relation with the Orient, it is wise to thus classify aliens on the basis of their eligibility to citizenship." To which Governor Stephens replied: "It certainly would seem most wise to do so. If certain races have been made ineligible to American citizenship because they are unsimilable and dangerous to the social and economic life, it is certainly most unwise to permit them to secure, through ownership of the soil, control of our agricultural products and markets, which would give them, in time, economic control of the country."

The sentiment of the league is that Tokyo must not form the opinion of the American people on the subject of Japanese immigration, naturalization and civil rights, nor must the treaty with Japan nullify California laws which are declared to have been enacted to prevent the inundation of America by a unassimilable race.

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EXTRAVAGANCE IN RUSSIA PUNISHED

Citizen Is Sentenced to Prison Term for Spending Money Unnecessarily and Offending Against Proletariat Emblem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Illinois.—"This translation of a Bolshevik newspaper requires very little comment," said Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian language at the University of Chicago. "It appeared on the front page of the official 'Izvestia,' of November 20, the most important newspaper of Soviet Russia. The newspaper is only one sheet, printed on both sides, of 14 columns in all. With such limited space, it was found possible to print this contribution on the front page. It should be noted that the workmen-peasants' inspection referred to here is simply a training school for workmen and peasants to get acquainted with Soviet institutions, and has no real powers of control, particularly over Communists, who represent the ruling power, according to Mr. Lenin's theory and practice of social revolution. The article was entitled: 'Keep a Look-Out, Yourselves,' and was signed by A. Prigodov."

Following is a complete translation: "On November 13 of this year, the Moscow Revolutionary Tribunal examined the case of the chief of the thirty-sixth division of militia, Citizen Isayev, and of other official persons. Isayev was charged with having used on the day of his wedding three passenger automobiles to drive to the church for the ceremony; the others were charged with furnishing him these automobiles. All were sentenced to deprivation of liberty for 10 years, with application of the recent amnesty to Isayev of three years, and to the others of five years."

"This case, which in itself does not seem to represent anything special or particular as compared with other serious crimes discovered by the Moscow Extraordinary Commission, arouses, however, great public interest in view of certain accompanying circumstances."

Ceremony Elaborate
"Thus Citizen Isayev occupied a responsible position in Soviet Russia, and nevertheless he allowed himself to organize his wedding on a sumptuous scale that recalled the former weddings of merchants and bourgeois; in addition, as though to give to his wedding a religious significance, at the present moment, he decorated the church with red material, thus profaning the meaning and significance of the red color as the emblem of proletarian revolution."

"It is therefore not surprising that letters of protest come to the editors of this newspaper, demanding explanation of how it is possible for such responsible employees, who are promising Soviet authority, to remain in responsible positions."

"One of the letters, the author of which is an old party comrade G., reports that Isayev paid the priest 150,000 rubles for the ceremony and paid 65,000 rubles for the use of each automobile, and that he organized a wedding feast. Comrade G. asks whether such employees, who get the millions which they squander at a time when workmen, who are deprived of the many necessities, still give to the front what they can from the last that they have."

"Comrade G. is particularly anxious because Isayev, according to him, was a member of the party and externally showed himself a very ardent Communist."

Unworthy Elements in Party
"The questions put to us in these letters have already received the answers in the columns of our paper on other occasions. We have frequently pointed out that during the period of new constructive work, with a shortage of personnel, particularly during the first stages when the intelligentsia in open sabotage refused to serve the people, many responsible posts were taken by persons who proved unworthy of the confidence of the Soviet authority. Also adventurers and softskins joined the party, primarily to organize their own luxurious well-being."

"Neither the Soviet authority nor the party has tried to conceal this possibility. The struggle against the undesirable, harmful and criminal elements among the Soviet employees is being carried on by the Soviet authority with similar system and pitilessness. Crimes in connection with official duty are usually punished more severely than other crimes, and the higher the official post or the more responsible the position occupied by an employee, the more heavily does the hand of justice fall."

Application of Severe Penalties
"It is enough to recall the series of cases which have ended in the application of the supreme measure of penalty, or to dwell for the moment on the recently discovered crimes, un-

covered by the Moscow Extraordinary Commission, where sentences have already been executed."

"That the Soviet authority saw in the case of Isayev not only the presence of a crime in connection with official duty, but also an impudent indifference to public opinion, and the public attitude by his relations to the church, is evident from the severe penalty imposed on him, which was made less severe only by the amnesty."

"It is necessary to believe that if Isayev actually possessed large sums of money, then the Moscow Extraordinary Commission has of course already discovered the source from which he obtained them."

"The case of Isayev once more shows that a successful struggle against such facts can be carried on, not by reacting to a fact already accomplished, but by preventing such. And this is entirely in the hands of the workmen themselves."

"The Soviet authority has given to the workmen the possibility, through participation in workmen-peasants' inspection, to establish a genuine supervision and control over the acts of any Soviet institutions and of persons at the head of such."

"The more energy the workmen show in this direction, the more quickly will such facts disappear from our daily life."

"The workmen cannot and should not expect the reform of institutions to come from some outside sources, so long as this work of reform is in their own hands."

"To ask us how the Soviet authority looks on such facts, and what it does to prevent them, and how it explains them, means to ask ourselves these questions: to accuse the authorities in a wholesale manner of inattention, means indirectly to accuse ourselves."

SCHOOL IS PUBLIC, BUT NOT THE CHILD

Declaration of Protective League at Seattle—Decision by Judge on Medical Service to Pupils—Powers of School Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SEATTLE, Washington.—The Public School Protective League of Washington met recently to hear the report of the case conducted by its members to enjoin the school board from maintaining a clinic and to make future plans.

A copy of the judge's opinion had been obtained, and parts of it were read, important among which were the following:

"The whole of the law as found in our school statutes which we regard as lending any support whatever to the view that the school district and its officers possess the powers which the officers of the district are assuming and threatening to continue to exercise, are the following."

Then are inserted sections 4410 and amendment to section 5409, Remington and Ballinger Code.

Power of School Officers

"We are quite unable to find in these statutory provisions any power given to the school district officers other than the power to cause inspection of the buildings and premises of the district to be made with a view to making them sanitary and healthful, and to cause inspection of persons with a view to the exclusion from the school premises of all persons afflicted with contagious diseases, to the end that such diseases shall not obtain a foothold among the pupils and other persons whose duties require them to be upon the school premises."

"The rendering of medical, surgical and dental services to the pupils, however, is, and always has been, we think, so foreign to the powers to be exercised by a school district or its officers, that such power cannot be held to exist in the absence of express legislative language so providing."

"The specific legislative enumeration of these powers, argues, in the light of well settled rules of statutory construction, that the legislature has not intended that there should be an exercise of such claimed powers."

"The judgment of the trial court is reversed."

Purposes of the League

A motion was made to submit a letter setting forth the purposes of the league to local papers, and sentiment was also manifest for publicity in other ways.

The league's views are set forth in a leaflet called "A Free Child in a Free School," which says: "The question now uppermost in the minds of those who are jealous of the safety and integrity of the public schools of this country, is whether the children who attend these institutions shall be influenced in their education by special interests or whether they shall be protected from the propaganda and practice of all measures that are foreign to the basic purpose of a free system of education and contrary to the spirit and intent of American institutions."

"Of particular interest to the people of this State is the fact that just now there are well organized, richly endowed movements seeking to influence legislation to the end that children in the public schools may be made the receptacles of special practices, without regard to the proper function of the school or the maintenance of the health of the parents of the children."

"This problem should be close to the hearts of all true Americans. Our public school must be maintained inviolate. No ulterior motives should actuate those in control of them."

Protection of Public Schools

"Every citizen who stands for the freedom of the public school should know that an organization has now been established which has for its object the protection of the public schools from medical, political and religious exploitation; in line with its purpose it is known as the Public School Protective League of Seattle."

"In this movement there is no intention or desire to assume the legitimate practice of medicine, or to question the desirability of religious training for our children; it is the purpose of the league, however, to prevent the use of the child in the public school for attempted verification of medical theories or practices which conflict with the convictions and preferences of the home from which a child comes and to prevent the misuse of school children for sectarian or political purposes. It is the school which is public, not the child."

GUATEMALA CITY EDITOR SENTENCED

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala.—Juan Gonzalez, editor of the newspaper "Rayo," was sentenced yesterday to a year's imprisonment for printing an allegedly calumnious article taken from an American newspaper. The article accused Dr. Julio Ianchi, Guatemalan Minister to the United States; José Amílta, and other members of the Unionist Party, of looting the residence of former President Manuel Estrada Cabrera after it had been surrendered to the Unionist forces which overthrew the Cabrera regime last April. The articles of calumny by which the Unionists came into control of the city were signed at the American Legation here.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Ten Greater Boston boys received prizes last year for special deeds of kindness

to animals, according to a report made at the annual business meeting of the Animal Rescue League. It was announced that the league received and took care of 42,304 cats, 4943 dogs, 664 horses, 272 birds, and 58 smaller animals, making a total of 48,289 which were taken care of through the year at Pine Ridge Home of Rest for Horses in Dedham, and the barn is full this winter of those needing rest and care with a few pensioners.

MOVE TO SETTLE LABOR DISPUTES

New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce Sends Out General Invitation for a Joint Conference Upon Industrial Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TRENTON, New Jersey.—The New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, through its president, Weller H. Noyes, is working for the formation of a joint industrial relations conference for New Jersey. Notices to this effect have been sent to the Chamber of Commerce bodies in the various cities of the State.

In September, 1919, following an extensive investigation by the Bureau of State Research, the chamber indorsed a plan submitted by its committee on industrial relations for a voluntary joint industrial council, to be composed of three groups of five persons each, representing employers, wage earners and public. The chamber says that labor disputes must be settled in a different manner than heretofore, and it will work hard to put an end to the long-drawn-out labor difficulties in the future.

Delegates were appointed by the groups comprising the council, and two organization meetings were held. Then a change in the general industrial situation interfered with its further operation.

"It has been proposed that this council be given the dignity of statutory recognition without changing its voluntary status," but "in view of the fact," says the chamber, "that we are passing through a confused transition period, the opinion prevails in the board of trustees that any legislation with regard to industrial relations is undesirable in New Jersey at this time. The committee on industrial relations of the state Chamber of Commerce is continuing its studies and is anxious to have the manufacturers and other employers of the State join in trying to find a solution of this important program by other means than through legislation."

"It is recognized that the human element plays the principal part in industrial relations. It follows, therefore, that if men will not get together voluntarily to settle their common problems, they certainly cannot be made to agree through any statutory provisions and the old saying that 'A person convinced against his will remains of the same opinion still' has never been more apt than in the field of industrial relations."

"The State Chamber of Commerce is an organization that is particularly adapted to reach a solution of this problem and other broad problems confronting business men because it is not classified as a labor body and does not work for the interest of any special group. The body can do collectively what is beyond the achievement of the individual effort and for that reason invites any person interested in the work it is doing on industrial relations and other subjects to participate in its deliberations."

THREE MEDICAL BILLS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Three bills seeking a more severe test for applicants before the State Board of Registration in Medicine were vigorously opposed, at a hearing on the measures before the legislative committee on public health, by representatives of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Middlesex Medical College, who said that the proposed legislation is the work of the American Medical Society which they charge with trying to drive small colleges out of existence.

Dr. Channing Frothingham, chairman of the committee on education of the Massachusetts Medical Society, told the committee that there were two medical schools "totally unfit to teach medicine and the existing evils are a menace to the public. We want to drive out of existence improper medical schools," he continued, "and elevate the State to the level of 39 others where the disgraceful state of affairs is not allowed to exist."

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DRY BILL PROVIDES SUMMARY TRIAL

New Jersey Enforcement Measure Classifies Violators as Disorderly Instead of Criminal—Beer Bill Is Repealed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TRENTON, New Jersey.—Although the New Jersey Senate has failed on one ballot to ratify the prohibition amendment, already ratified by the Assembly, the drys expect the resolution to be called up again and approved. The Senate by a vote of 18 to 1 completed the repeal of the Edwards 3.5 per cent beer bill, and there is every prospect of success for the enforcement bill. The Assembly vote on the repeal was unanimous.

Passing the Assembly with only four dissenting votes, the ratification resolution, needing 11 Senate votes for adoption, received 10 against eight, with the Senators declining to vote. The work before the drys now is to convince these three, all Democrats representing communities in which dry sentiment is in the majority, of the obligation to vote for the resolution when it is brought up again.

In other words, the hope of Gov. Edward I. Edwards that New Jersey would be made as wet as the ocean as its shores have now fallen into the hands of the drys, is a memory of the days when public officials tried to defy the Constitution of the United States.

Enforcement Bill Features
The enforcement bill is of wider than state interest. It follows the general features of the Volstead act, except that it omits the injunction and abatement features that would run afoul of a decision by the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals. Citizens or officials wishing to initiate abatement proceedings may do so in federal courts, under the Volstead act.

The New Jersey bill in its construction and procedure follows New Jersey forms and precedents, and, as drawn, is believed by its sponsors to be the most effective prohibition law yet introduced.

The object was to prepare a law that would be effective in enforcing prohibition and that would withstand attacks of the bootleggers' lawyers. The main provision is the classification of those who violate the act as "disorderly persons," instead of criminals. The liquor interests call this revolutionary. It makes it possible, under constitutional limitations, to provide for summary trial of liquor law violators before a magistrate without a jury. The drys claim that this is entirely within the requirements of the state Constitution, as interpreted by the New Jersey Supreme Court.

Legislature's Option
The basis of this proposition is the fact that at common law the sale of liquor is not a crime, and the Legislature is left free to declare the violation of any liquor law either a crime or a disorderly act. Prominent lawyers express the conviction that persons placed on trial before a magistrate are not entitled to a trial by jury.

Under this provision the person who sells the material that makes the drunkard, who is classified as a disorderly person, is classed with the drunkard as a disorderly person. Among other offenses that have heretofore been classed as disorderly conduct, are: Drunkenness, neglect of, or refusal to provide for or maintain wife or family; cruelty to children or animals; supplying drink to a convicted drunkard; vagrancy; mendicancy; loitering under the influence of drink.

Propriety of Classification
The framers of the bill claim that the person who sells the drink that induces the drunker to cruel treatment of children or animals is properly classed with the one brutalized as a disorderly person; the person who supplies to a normal person liquor that might debauch a normal person is classed with the person who supplies liquor to a drunkard; the person who, by selling liquor, causes normal persons to become loiterers, vagrants or mendicants, is classed with the person who sells liquor to an automobile driver who drives an automobile while under the influence of liquor is classed with that driver as a disorderly person. For such disorderly offenses the bill

provides a maximum penalty of six months imprisonment or \$500 fine, or both. The theory is that by providing methods for prompt and summary trial, with an adequate punishment and the possibility of a succeeding offense being followed by prompt arrest and trial, law violation will be stamped out much more surely than by the more leisurely procedure of criminal prosecution, even though a more drastic sentence might be imposed through the latter procedure. It will be possible, in cases of persistent repetition of disorderly conduct, to try the offender, under the criminal statutes, for keeping a disorderly house.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Decrease in Commitments
ALBANY, New York.—An appreciable decrease in commitments of children to orphan asylums has been noticeable since prohibition has been in effect, according to reports made by heads of institutions and incorporated in the annual report of Dr. Charles H. Johnson, secretary of the New York State Board of Charities. One superintendent wrote that he knew of no cases within the last year committed wholly because of the intemperance of parents.

Another reported that prohibition had had a truly helpful effect upon cases under his observation. Fathers who formerly seldom came near their children, or who were in no condition to see them when they did come, now came regularly, bringing gifts and often making promises of providing homes for them in the near future. Some fathers who previously neglected their children entirely have now provided good homes for them.

An institution caring for juvenile delinquents reports that its statistics show that in the year 1915 parents of children committed included 114 intemperate fathers and 10 intemperate mothers; 1920 figures showed but 24 intemperate fathers and two intemperate mothers.

Other superintendents say that it is difficult to measure the influence of prohibition, that undoubtedly money formerly spent for drink now goes toward home comforts and children are better cared for, also that prohibition has contributed to lessen the number of children cared for by the state and private charities.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, whose statement is considered typical of the situation discovered by private relief-giving societies, says: "Prohibition has cut in half the number of cases of poverty and distress ascribable to drink. The number of wife desertions has been decreased and the dry law has been instrumental in bringing down the unemployment and illness totals. It is claimed."

"Agents of the bureau who, day in and day out, conduct careful canvasses among the Borough's 2,000,000 inhabitants have turned in bulky reports pointing out this condition."

INCREASED ACTIVITY IN BUILDING SEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—The Building Trades Employers Association has announced that it is about to reorganize with an entirely new set of officers with the exception of the secretary, who is a paid employee, and not an elected officer. This decision resulted from the Lockwood committee inquiry into the housing situation.

Builders in general are expecting much greater construction activities in the spring and summer, and say that the Lockwood investigation has had a beneficial effect upon the industry, as elimination of the evils of trade agreements will bring about lower prices and better service, thus benefiting the public at large.

PORTLAND'S PILGRIM DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Oregon.—The Tercenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims was observed in Portland by programs in all the high schools, members of the Sons of the American Revolution addressing the students on the Mayflower. In the municipal auditorium the citizens joined in a program prepared by a committee appointed by the Mayor. A chorus of 300 and an orchestra of 100, all pupils of the public schools, and assisted by the pipe organist, gave the musical part of the evening's entertainment. There was an exhibit of Pilgrim souvenirs in the Central Library.

NEW YORK-ALABAMA ALL-WATER RATE

Schedule Will Be About 80 Per Cent of All-Rail Rate—Great Benefits Expected for Warrior River Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MOBILE, Alabama.—An all-water rate from New York and other eastern points to Birmingham, Alabama, and other Warrior River points, via Mobile, approximating 80 per cent of an all-rail rate, will be established by the Mallory Steamship Company.

The all-water rate will be put into effect just as soon as the tariff sheets can be prepared. Realizing its importance to the port of Mobile and the Warrior River transportation system, as well as the benefits to be derived from it by the shippers of Birmingham, Tuscaloosa, and other points, business men of these cities are making arrangements to attend the conference to be held soon in Washington, when details of the new rating system will be worked out.

The Mallory company has also announced that it will put into effect a tariff that will give Mobile the same rates from Atlantic seaboard territory as now applies to New Orleans.

The all-water rate is expected to solve the problem of up-river cargoes on the government-operated waterway. Officials of the system have been greatly pleased with the amount of business handled down the river, but the up-river business was small.

All the floating equipment ordered for the Warrior River section of the Mississippi-Warrior service will have been delivered and put into commission by early spring, it is announced, and with the delivery of the last vessel, the carrying capacity of the fleet will be increased to a maximum of 1,200,000 tons of freight. About 750,000 would have to move down the river and about 450,000 tons up the river, to employ the fleet to its capacity.

The new floating equipment, consisting of four self-propelled steel barges and three steel tow-boats, all of the latter and some of the former having been delivered, will make the trip between Mobile and Cordova, or the port of Birmingham, in from 10 to 15 days, the barges carrying upward of 2000 tons of coal and merchandise on the trips down and a general cargo of about 1500 tons up. The tow-boats are capable of towing four or more barges of 500 tons' capacity downstream and four barges of at least 400 tons each upstream. In addition there are now in service on the Warrior two wooden tow-boats and 43 wooden non-power barges, each of 500 tons' capacity.

Cuba, Porto Rico, all the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and South America, as well as the Pacific coast of the United States, buy heavily of Birmingham, Alabama, Chattanooga, Tennessee, Anniston, Alabama, Gadsden, Alabama, and Atlanta, Georgia, wares and manufactures. The Warrior route is available for all these.

MILLS ARE STARTING UP

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.—Marked improvement in the unemployment situation is evident in the local cotton mills which have started machinery that has been idle for weeks. Mills which started the week with an increased production include the Gosnold, Page, Butler, Nashawant, Acushnet-Hathaway and the New Bedford Cotton Mills. While the improvement is noticeable principally in the cloth mills there is also increased activity in the yarn mills.

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SOME FEATURES IN SPAIN'S ELECTIONS

Apart From Success of Government in Making Its Majority, Overthrow of Socialists and Labor Is Significant

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

MADRID, Spain.—Edward Dato blandly declared on the eve of the Spanish elections that if they did not yield him a clear working majority he would resign his premiership. It was a perfectly safe observation to make. In a chamber consisting of 417 deputies, the Datoists declared that there were some 240 who were to be reckoned of the Conservative Party, and though Mr. Dato may not always be able to count upon the little band of Clericals that have pulled through and will certainly fight him on the railway tariffs question, and there is a little uncertainty about the Maestros, he reckoned that with all the sections of the Right he would have at his disposal a voting power in the Cortes of 260. This was stated in the "Epoca," but the estimate was considered in many quarters to be an exaggeration.

No Liberal Combination

The Liberal sections, the Romanonists, Prietists and Albistis, made a weak display after all the talk of their combination which has not materialized in any practical sense so far—but the most striking feature of the results, apart from the degree of success which attended the very thorough efforts of the government to make its majority, was the overthrow of the Socialist and Labor element. Whatever may be thought in various quarters of the way in which the Datoists obtained their results, and about the nature of their policy as it was understood before the elections, there was a fairly general opinion that it might be to the general advantage to have one homogeneous party in a position of independence and not subject always to the vagaries and intrigues of rival sections of which it is composed, even though the Datoist Party is not regarded as the ideal for the situation.

With this independence, it was hoped, might come a finer sense of responsibility and a more settled and direct policy toward the solution of the grave problems with which Spain is beset at the present time. This was the optimistic view; the opposite one was to the effect that this government, despite its majority, would be no more immune from the difficulties of administration in Spain at the present time than others have been, and that a resurrection of all the labor difficulties, with a possible intensification of the same, and the seething state of Catalonia, would cause its collapse before it had accomplished any effective work. That, however, remains to be seen. The government itself expressed much hope and ambition, and makes pious profession of its splendid intentions.

What the "Epoca" Thinks

Speaking for it the "Epoca," the Datoist organ, said that all that was necessary, with such a majority, to accomplish a great patriotic work with that efficiency that the country had a right to demand, was simply to set on one side, absolutely and completely, the personal factor, and that nobody should be occupied in any other way than by making a fair and proper analysis of the problems that are set before the country and in making a serene study of adequate solutions of the same. When there was a definite concentration on definite facts and figures the diversity of personal points of view could not influence the understanding of realities. The less that was said of unions and concentrations and fusions of persons and sections, the more would there be of treatment of those palpitating problems that called for solution and the easier would those great agreements be reached. So moralized the "Epoca."

This expression of hope and feeling on the part of the newspaper that is guided by Mr. Dato has been taken to indicate a certain apprehension, which is not without reason. Since the elections Mr. la Cierva has made it appear that his campaign against the government on the election railway rates question was not merely an election adventure, but that he intends now to make things as difficult as possible for the government in the Cortes. Moreover there have been late various interviews between Mr. la Cierva and Mr. Maura which are believed to have been of a highly important character. The general effect of these and other observations and surmises is to lead many good judges to the conclusion that the government may not be in such a position of independence as it thinks it is.

Premier an Optimist

The Premier, according to his own oft-repeated remark, is always an optimist, and no politician could ever display a finer serenity through difficult circumstances. The optimism

and serenity of the chief have always been a considerable asset to the Datoist Party. "The results of the elections," said Mr. Dato, "have confirmed the forecasts of the government. They prove that the great majority of Spanish opinion is Conservative, and that the country intends to keep clear of adventures and to work in tranquility and under the protection of the laws. The disturbers in Spain have never constituted anything but an insignificant minority, and once more events have proved it. One of my best wishes is that people abroad may be well convinced of it. The government, strong in the confidence that the country has expressed in it, will, on presenting itself before Parliament again, submit a program of reforms that it will apply with the greatest liberality of spirit, a program whose object is to secure the economic development of Spain, as well as the social peace indispensable to this development." The general and inevitable comment on this statement was that Mr. Dato assumed too much in suggesting that the results of the elections represented the feeling of the country.

Instability Produced

Alexander Lerroux, the leader of the Republican Party, which did not distinguish itself at the elections, had some interesting things to say. He observed that the monarchy, with a good instinct, had endeavored to form great homogeneous parties, and he said that it was "with a good instinct" because only with a regime of two alternating parties could it be developed with any normality. On the other hand the political groups were the cause of permanent uneasiness, and in this way political instability was produced, because the groups did not respond to states of opinion.

With a true instinct, therefore, the monarchy had wished to return to the great homogeneous parties, but all that had taken place had been a constitutional farce, and the constitutional regime, as it was now practiced in Spain, was a farce as well. A friction was presupposed, and that being so, the elections could not be anything else than what they had been. How could any Minister of the Interior bring to the Cortes an absolute or relative majority as an expression of the existence of a great homogeneous party in the way that was being done now? The new Parliament would have vast problems to settle—the railway tariffs, the renewal of the conventions with the Banco de España, the Compañía Transatlántica and others, each one of them capable of straining an instrument of government more powerful than that which Mr. Dato had succeeded in making in the elections. In the circumstances the interests of the country must suffer, and the monarchy, seeking the formation of homogeneous parties, would find itself disturbed by the failure of the Conservative.

On the eve of the opening of the Cortes, the senatorial elections took place, the Datoist candidates, according to early reports, only winning 72 seats, so that, even with the assistance of the numerous body of life senators who favor them, they will be in a precarious position in the Senate. The latest impressions are that the government is in a far less comfortable and satisfactory position than it has pretended to be, and a stormy session in Parliament is anticipated.

WAY TO IMPROVE TRADE INDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Remedies for the present period of business depression lie in the expansion of foreign trade, the placing of domestic trade on a basis of lowered production costs and narrower selling margins, and in obtaining a spirit of cooperation between Capital and Labor that will make impossible the economic loss suffered in strikes and lockouts, said Joseph H. DeFreese, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in the principal address at a luncheon given in honor of Gov. Warren T. McCray, following his inauguration. James P. Goodrich, the retiring governor, and members of the Indiana Society of Chicago were also guests of honor at the luncheon. Mr. DeFreese is a member of the Indiana Society.

"The United States," said Mr. DeFreese, "is basically sound. It is the creditor nation of the world, and is more nearly able to satisfy all the wants of its people than any other nation."

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COINAGE PROBLEM OF BRITISH EMPIRE

Simple System of Currency Must Be Adopted—Business Men Would Welcome Innovation Beneficial to Everybody

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The coinage and currency of the British Empire is a question of considerable moment which before long must be discussed and examined. Guernsey, in the Channel Islands, it has just been announced, is adopting the coinage of the United Kingdom without waiting for a general discussion. Thus another dependency, if Guernsey may be so termed, is coming into line with some of the other possessions of the crown, but the lack of uniformity is perplexing. On the matter of coinage the British people, speaking generally, are most conservative, and although changes have been mooted from time to time, the fact remains that the coinage has in the main been the same for hundreds of years.

Certain coins have dropped out of circulation as they were not wanted; but although the Royal Mint has not issued the golden guinea, popularly known as the spade guinea, since the reign of William the Fourth, the term is used extensively, not only in the United Kingdom, but in the colonies who have adopted the imperial coinage or currency. There is an old world dignity about a guinea that all other terms and tokens lack. It was so called as the first guineas were made from gold from Guinea in Africa, and the name has never been changed. The sum it represents is 21 shillings, and although the sovereign or pound is the acknowledged money unit in the United Kingdom, the guinea still holds a place of honor.

Prominence of Guinea

It is only necessary to examine any public subscription list in order to see that the guinea is preeminently placed. Frequently such lists are headed by the King, with, maybe, the sum of 1000 guineas, and so on down the scale. It is considered far more dignified to give a guinea instead of a pound, or half a guinea instead of 10 shillings, although the former only represents sixpence more. It is the use of the word guinea that counts. Frequently people call a man parsimonious who gives five pounds to a charity, whereas a donor of four guineas passes without criticism. Club subscriptions are invariably so many guineas a year. Rent of furnished, though not unfurnished houses, is reckoned in guineas. Fees of professional men must be included, and barristers' daily "refreshers" are so many guineas a day. Numerous other illustrations might be mentioned.

Although it will be seen that the guinea is the highest unit in English money, it is very rarely used in the payment of salaries, which are practically always fixed in pounds sterling. Many people would regret the abolition of the guinea from British money transactions, despite the inconvenience caused by its use. It is provided with no place in money columns, and if, say, the item nine and a half guineas has to be entered, it appears as £9 19s. 6d.

Effect of Decimal System

The adoption of a decimal coinage would mean the ruthless abolition of the guinea, as well as of other units. There is a growing demand for this innovation, and in some quarters it is desired to standardize the coinage

throughout the British Empire. At the Colonial Conference in 1907, the Commonwealth brought forward a resolution that the Imperial Government be requested to appoint a royal commission, to include representatives of the colonies, to take evidence and consider the advisability of establishing a system of decimal coinage applicable to the whole Empire.

At the 1911 conference Australia proposed that, with a view to facilitate trade and commerce throughout the Empire, the question of the expediency of recommending the reform of the present monetary units should engage the earnest attention of the conference. Canada, South Africa, Newfoundland, and New Zealand supported the proposal, but Great Britain refused to join in, although she admitted the metric system to be in itself the best. Arnold Foster, a former Secretary of State for War, was an ardent supporter of the movement, and his views are worth quoting. He said: "No doubt there was inconvenience in Germany when the metric system—a system borrowed from a recently defeated enemy—was introduced. No doubt there was inconvenience when its adoption was made compulsory in Austria, but no one in either country dared seriously to propose to give up the system."

Systems Complicated

Mr. Foster declared that his faith in the metric cause was in no way diminished by the knowledge that it met with opposition. He added that apparently all British governments took more pride in adding to the gigantic mass of laws which cumbered the statute books than in administering the existing laws, and simplifying instead of complicating the machinery of daily life, and he feared there was little chance of any administration of its own motion following the Austrian example and making the metric system compulsory after a given date in all government specifications and contracts. If that were done the battle would be won with almost as little friction as in Austria-Hungary.

Apart, altogether, from the simplicity of the decimal system its adoption would be beneficial to the Empire in many ways. The present coinages of the British possessions are complicated, and although the pounds, shillings and pence may be called the standard denominations, the component parts vary in many kinds of coinage. The Empire of India reckons in rupees, as does Ceylon, Mauritius, and Seychelles. Canada, on the other hand, uses the silver dollar as her chief unit. Newfoundland also adopts the dollar, but Hong Kong uses the British or Mexican dollar. In Egypt the only gold coin generally used is the English sovereign of 100 piastres; Cyprus likewise deals in piastres. East Africa and Uganda use the florin as the standard coin and Australia uses coins of British denominations, but made in the Australian mints, and varying in design. British North Borneo is another colony in which the dollar reigns, but the confusion that arises from the aforesaid may perhaps be imagined. A simple system of empire coinage must be adopted, and the business community would welcome an innovation so beneficial to all.

PRINTERS RESUME WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—After being out on strike since the first of the year, the employees in the job printing plants of this city have returned to work. The conditions under which they return to work are identical with those existing before January 1. Nearly 200 men were affected and they lost \$12,000 in wages, while cancellation of contracts proved costly to the employers.

WHY THE CRIMEA WAS EVACUATED

General Wrangel Says Bolsheviks Were Victors Solely Through Their Numerical Superiority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—General Wrangel recently gave a detailed account of the causes of the evacuation of the Crimea, and expressed his views on the future struggle against Bolshevism, during an interview accorded to press representatives on board the cruiser Kornilov. The first point the general touched upon was the apparent strangeness that while he had abandoned the Crimea on account of the impossibility of continuing the fight, he had there, in Constantinople, a whole army at foot.

To realize the causes which led to the evacuation, he said, it was necessary to bear in mind the numeric proportion of fighting men at the front on both sides. General Wrangel possessed a total of 320,000 men, of which not more than 45,000 were in the fighting line at the front, this being the normal Russian proportion. Against these men the Reds concentrated six armies, composed, almost exclusively, of Communist and picked troops, this concentration being started at the very beginning of the Riga negotiations. Altogether, the Reds concentrated 28 divisions against General Wrangel's 5, and a 25,000 cavalry corps against 4500 sabers.

Artillery's Great Assistance

Intending to force Perekop at any cost, the Reds attacked without intermission. Though whole units of their men were swept away, they were replaced. A powerful artillery rendered the Reds great assistance, and it finally became evident to General Wrangel that his troops could not hold their positions. The general declared that the Bolsheviks were victors solely through their numerical superiority, and not by any clever maneuvering. The evacuation of the Crimea was, General Wrangel declared, carried out in complete order, after a few days respite in which the army fought a rear-guard action, while strenuous work loading coal was carried on in the rear. Every one upon whom the general could call was asked to assist in the work, including 6000 officials of various departments, not excepting those of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Operations were carried out without a hitch, as the Reds, in spite of their numerous cavalry, were

unable to organize a pursuit. Tanks and armored cars were blown up by the Russians and guns that were left behind were disabled.

Labor's Big Effort

On being asked what was the attitude of the population, General Wrangel mentioned the fact that the munition stores which were abandoned were guarded, for the last three days, by workmen to whom arms had been distributed for that purpose. The dock laborers had been urgently repairing ships and it was owing to the workmen's self-denying efforts that these were able to put out to sea. A Labor deputation even asked to be evacuated, and the general declared that if there had been ships available the entire population of the Crimea would have left.

The final destination of his army, General Wrangel did not know, but he had come to a temporary agreement with the allied authorities. A total of 130,000 people were evacuated, of whom 70,000 were troops. The general proposed to remain with the troops and live on board his cruiser, while the government, considerably reduced in number, would deal with current affairs. All representatives abroad would remain at their posts.

The leader declared himself convinced that, in the near future, his army would be called upon to play an important part in the fight against Bolshevism, which, not content with its success in south Russia, would pursue its primary aim of kindling a world conflagration. It was difficult to predict, General Wrangel said, where the next blow of the Bolsheviks would be directed.

The army, fleet, and all the population was placed under the protection of France, whom the general described as the sole great power which had realized the world importance of their struggle, and which had rendered invaluable service during the evacuation. Mention was also made of the self-sacrificing work of the staff of the British and American missions, whose representatives did all in their power to assist.

WOMEN MAGISTRATES IN LONDON COURTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Lady Astor has placed the children of England under another debt of gratitude by her valiant and successful fight in the House of Commons recently against an amendment which had been added to the Juvenile Courts (London) Bill. In the original bill it was per-

missible for women magistrates to sit in the metropolitan courts together with the stipendiary magistrate—the latter being a paid official—but the amendment which had been carried reduced the women magistrates to the position of assessors—which may be said to mean a person who may talk, but who need not be listened to.

Lady Astor vigorously defended the bill as it was originally drafted, condemning the amendment as being against the interests of children. She made a telling point by stating that she was confident that any member whose child might come before a metropolitan court would surely be glad to think that a woman magistrate sat upon the bench, and Her Ladyship carried the House of Commons with her by the well-expressed common sense of her arguments.

The Action Women's Citizens Association has undertaken to educate the woman juror, and with this end in view mock trials have been instituted which are conducted entirely by women. The charge is formulated, the witnesses examined, and evidence weighed—exactly as though the proceedings were in a real court—after which the verdict is given. At the first trial of the kind a solicitor and policeman were present in order that technicalities should be absolutely correct. Women who have already had the advantage of these "lessons" state that they find them of inestimable value when they come to serve on real juries.



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| CHINESE—Color, medium shades of blue; design, medium size..... | 11.0x15.10 | 1500 | 885 |
| SAROUK—Color, dark blue; design, unusual..... | 10.8x13.6 | 2400 | 1250 |
| ARAK—Color, rose; design, small..... | 9.1x12.0 | 950 | 500 |
| CHINESE—Color, deep rich blue..... | 8.9x12.7 | 770 | 385 |
| CHINESE—Color, light blue..... | 9.1x11.0 | 460 | 230 |

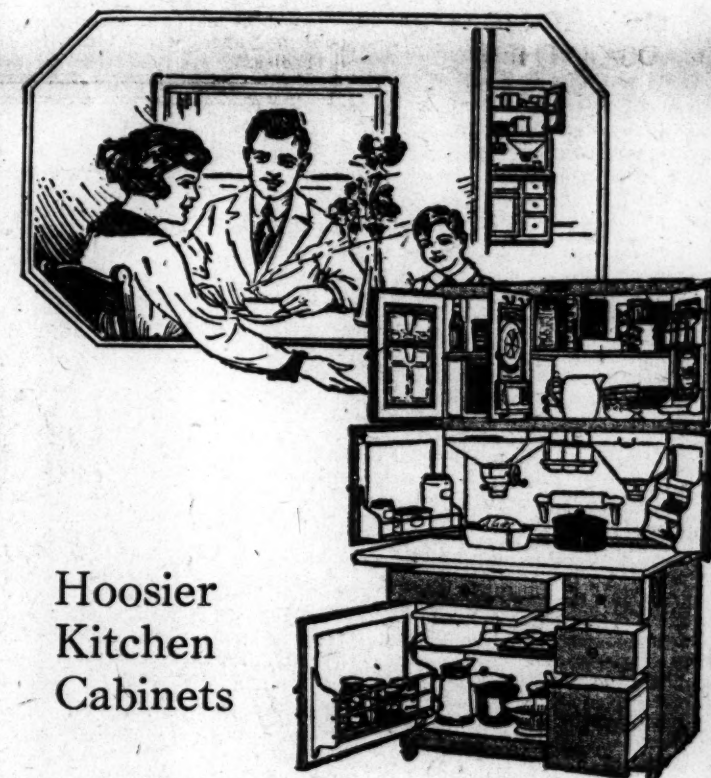
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IRISH-GERMAN PLOT TO WIN THE WAR

German Documents From Washington Declared That the Irish Revolt Could Only Succeed If Assisted by Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The remarkable disclosures of a German-Irish plot, embodied in an official report just issued by the Irish Office in London, can now be given in some detail. The document, which covers a period of seven years, from 1911 until May, 1918, is chiefly composed, as already stated, of captured documents and intercepted messages.

The report commences with references to the activities of the notorious Carl Lody, the German spy who was executed in the Tower of London in the early part of the war—and to certain letters written by (Sir Roger) Casement to Professor Eoin MacNeill in Dublin, one of which contained a declaration of the German Foreign Office assuring the Irish extremists of German assistance in the war against England. These are followed by the message which was sent from Washington, District of Columbia, to Berlin on December 13, 1914, by Count von Bernstorff, which reads as follows:

"Confidential agent arrived Ireland at end of November. The declaration of German Foreign Office has made an excellent impression. . . . Requests for money have been complied with. There have been purchases for India, 11,000 rifles, 4,000,000 cartridges, 250 Mauser pistols, 500 revolvers with ammunition. Devoy (the Sinn Féin leader then in America) does not think it possible to ship them to Ireland."

"Most Secret"
A later dispatch from America which is also published, is that dated from New York on February 10, 1916. This was sent via Rotterdam for transmission to Berlin; it was marked "Most Secret" and was signed by "Skal War Intelligence Center." It contains an extract from a confidential report by John Devoy in which the following occurred: "We have decided to begin action on Easter Sunday. We must have your arms and ammunition in Limerick between Good Friday and Easter Sunday. We expect German help immediately after beginning action."

Further documents show that on March 4, 1916, Berlin notified Count von Bernstorff in Washington that rifles and machine guns had been sent to Ireland in two trawlers, and on March 26 a fuzzer message was sent stating that three trawlers and a small auxiliary steamer had left with arms for Ireland. Two dispatches from the German Embassy at Washington to Berlin, dated April 19 and 20, 1916, read as follows:

Landing of Troops Asked For
"The Irish desire to know if submarines are coming to Dublin Harbor; if not, do they intend to blockade the harbor, and, if possible, Limerick Harbor? The landing of a body of troops, however small, is urgently desired, and they further suggest a simultaneous strong demonstration by airships and at sea." The second dispatch reads:

"The Irish revolt can only succeed if assisted by Germany, otherwise England will be able to crush it, although after a severe struggle. Assistance required: There should be an air raid on England and a naval attack timed to coincide with the rising, followed by a landing of troops and munitions and also of some officers, perhaps from an airship. It might then be possible to close the Irish harbors against England, set up bases for submarines and cut off food export to England. A successful rising may decide the war." Berlin's reply to this was: "Sending of submarine to Dublin Harbor impossible."

The history of the rebellion and its unsuccessful termination then follows. It is shown that much of the correspondence between New York and Berlin was sent to an address at Copenhagen, and one of these from Count von Bernstorff includes a communication

from the "Irish revolution director," resident in America, appealing to Germany to make another attempt to land arms in Ireland. This said, in part: "The entire Irish people are aroused and are now firm in the belief that military success can be achieved if the necessary arms and munitions can be secured. Our forces are now reorganized under capable leaders. They are anxious for another attempt on a large scale." Later complete plans were made for the landing of 30,000 rifles, 10 machine guns, 6,000,000 rounds of cartridges from two armed merchant vessels, the details being contained in a message from Nauen with instructions to "Pass on immediately to Washington." A reply was sent, however, that as no troops could be promised to the Sinn Féiners, "the project is declined, as without the landing of troops it would be useless."

After the arrest of Mr. de Valera and other prominent Irish leaders in 1916, German intrigues with disaffected Irish were still carried on, and captured correspondence showed that German spies were sent to Ireland and Irish secret lodges were used in connection with information concerning the movement of ships. Many pages are devoted to the publication of "Memorandum on Army Organization," which consists of notes found in Mr. de Valera's possession. The memorandum is stated to be in Mr. de Valera's own handwriting.

Irish Army Plans

In the introduction to the memorandum it is laid down that the Irish army should provide against three distinct contingencies: (a) raids; (b) purely naval attack; and (c) combined naval and military attack, i. e., regular invasion. Infantry and artillery with strong coastal batteries were contemplated and mobile batteries—"flying artillery" as they are termed, in reality light guns mounted on motor cars—were to be raised. The training of the men and the enlistment of all boys on attaining the age of 13 years in the cadets and national guard, the formation of a national militia and voluntary regiment, were all provided for, and "higher organization," such as facilities for housing troops and training on the English lines, was discussed.

The documents show that Mr. de Valera anticipated that the total strength of the first and second line would be 522,000 and of the third line 395,000, a total of 917,000. The total cost of the army was estimated at £1,500,000 per annum. It was laid down that "there need be no cavalry" owing to training expenses and the difficulty in obtaining horses. Mr. de Valera also laid it down that there need be no navy since "Ireland would not be able to maintain such a fleet as would be the sole or even principal safeguard of her territory."

A VISION OF BRITISH ROADS OF THE FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The decision of the government to put in hand at once the laying down of certain new arterial roads and the widening and improvement of others, lends special interest to the recent proposals and prophecies by Lord Montagu before the Institute of Transport. He estimates that five years hence mechanically driven vehicles in Great Britain will have increased from the present 750,000 to 2,000,000. Already our main roads, built originally for the pack horse, and only half-heartedly improved, are totally inadequate for the growing volume of heavy goods traffic.

Lord Montagu considers that the abolition of the speed limit would result, given perfect roads, in an average road speed for the faster vehicles not less than that of the railway train of today. For the carriage of goods, the road, efficiently organized, offers wharf to factory and factory to wharf transport with a minimum of handling, time, and cost. Lord Montagu advocated night services for the transport of goods, so that the articles or material accumulating at the end of the working day at one factory could be ready at another at the beginning of the next working day, or ready for shipment at the docks.

Severely critical of the attitude of the railway companies to road trans-

port, Lord Montagu offered them many constructive suggestions. The recent rapid development of road transport and the direct competition with the railways, even over long journeys, made the ostrich policy of the companies no longer tenable. They had missed a great opportunity in not laying down motor roads alongside their present tracks and drawing revenue for their use. He believed that the day was coming when it would be necessary to construct special motor roads not only alongside, but over and beneath the present railroads. For the surface of these roads, he held that the true line of economy was toward the production of a permanent or semi-permanent road, with a negligible upkeep cost, and suggested concrete or even glass as suitable material.

Alluring prospects were held out to the private motorist. The opening of the Channel Tunnel would make the long distance Continental tour as popular as were the shorter tours to Wales and Scotland in the present day. Cars would be designed to provide sleeping accommodation and the trailer would come into more frequent use. Hotel and garage accommodation would need to be greatly improved, and he prophesied that in these respects the standard would be raised beyond anything we could now conceive.

INTEREST NEEDED IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—Under the leadership of the Citizens Research Institute of Canada, business men of the city have united in an effort to handle effectively the general problem of "community engineering." An outline of the work proposed was given at a public meeting of club members and business men here, when Dr. Horace L. Brittain, of Toronto, director of the institute, spoke on sane methods of government. Dr. Brittain sketched the progress of municipal government from the early days to the highly specialized form in which it may be seen in action in the large cities of today. He pointed to the following extract from the creed of the institute as it succinctly states the fundamental faith of the organization:

"Accurate and timely information is the chief weapon of the public-spirited citizen; public-spirited citizens are the only guarantee of efficient government; efficient government is the only assurance of adequate service, economy of operation, and high municipal, provincial and national credit. Education in citizenship is the only permanent cure for waste and inefficiency in public affairs," went on Dr. Brittain in pointing out the merits of the institute. He gave an interesting outline of the Toronto branch, and said it had three main activities—research, publicity, and cooperation with public bodies.

IS FRENCH POLICY IN NEAR EAST HIDDEN?

Government, It Is Said, Is Keeping Nation in Dark About Syria and Cilicia. Information Given Out Being Insufficient

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—An important speech by Victor Bérard, who is a well-known Senator and a specialist in Eastern matters, indicates clearly the viewpoint of a large and continually growing section of French opinion with regard to the French expedition in Syria and Cilicia. It should be understood at the outset, however, that this is a personal statement, given not for the purpose of affirming the truth of the statements of Mr. Bérard but for the purpose of indicating a French opinion which can certainly not be neglected.

Roughly speaking, these views are those of the Radical Party. In addition, however, a large number of Republicans of all colors agree to a large extent with the conclusion of Mr. Bérard. The government is being pressed very hard in the same sense. A great campaign is being conducted in Parliament and in the country in favor of the abandonment of certain commitments and incidentally for more light on these problems of the Near East which are giving great anxiety to the French people. The newspapers also are taking up the cry and French official policy cannot but be greatly influenced by the clamor.

Nation in Dark

First, it is seriously complained that the government is keeping the nation in the dark about Syria and Cilicia. The information which is given from time to time is not sufficient. Moreover it cannot be relied upon as the truth. Suspicions have been aroused that much is being concealed. It is felt that the government is afraid of making known the facts. Whether the government has a good or bad case it has certainly not improved it by doling out the news so parsimoniously.

The inevitable consequence of this policy of partial secrecy and, as is alleged, frequent misrepresentation, is the widespread belief in France that the expeditions in the Orient have been disastrous. They are declared to be disastrous both from the material and the moral viewpoint. Senator Bérard developed this argument eloquently enough and supported his statements by references to figures and to documents. The Syro-Cilician adventure, as it is called, has cost France, it is stated, great sacrifices and yet little is known of it even in parliamentary circles, which have not ceased to press for full explanations.

Mr. Bérard complains that it is with difficulty he has pursued his own inquiries.

Charge of Waste

Always quoting Mr. Bérard, the Syro-Cilician adventure began in 1915 and developed in the shade of secret diplomacy, ending in military expeditions and in considerable waste. There has been waste of money. The credits demanded in Parliament continue to increase. There has been waste of friendships and of influence through the middle which has marked the shifting policy of the governments. France at one time possessed a supreme influence in the Orient. Now her situation is diminished in the eyes of the inhabitants and in the eyes of the world at large.

There are three elements to consider in Turkey-in-Asia. There are the Turks. There are the Kurds and the Armenians (it is Mr. Bérard who brackets them in this way). There are the inhabitants of the provinces of Syria, Mesopotamia, and Arabia, who all speak the same Arabian language.

Sentiments of Turkey

With regard to the sentiments of the Turks of Anatolia toward France it is not necessary to insist. Their sentiments are frankly hostile. With regard to the Armenians, they had been promised autonomy in their own country and guarantees in Cilicia which might have linked them up with the Syrians and made them secure against the Turks. Now, says Mr. Bérard, these promises are denied and the unhappy people are left to their own fate or rather to the discretion of the sanguinary Turks. This is a matter which should be inquired after by the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme (League of Human Rights), and the Senator of the Jura called upon the body to make a rigorous inquiry because the matter is one which concerns the honor and the good renown of France. These promises were solemn and were made before witnesses. The chief witness is the British Government.

As for the Arab populations, Mr. Bérard showed their condition. He showed them with lost hopes. They have been disappointed and disillusioned. They believed that they were on the eve of realizing their dreams of an Arab confederation. Their dream disappeared under the French advance. The speaker did not flatter Emir Feisal. This son of the desert has faults and he has good qualities. The point is that he was a symbol. France overthrew that symbol and therefore, according to Mr. Bérard, aroused the antagonism of Islam.

Linked to France
There was on the Syrian littoral, sheltered by the superb mountains of the Lebanon, which were reflected in the waters of the Mediterranean, a population that an old friendship of several centuries linked to France. At the beginning of the war the Turkish

PROTECTIVE TARIFF ADVOCATED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PETROLEA, Ontario.—A moderate protective tariff is needed in Canada not only to build up and maintain the industries of the Dominion, but also to help pay the post-war indebtedness of the country, claimed Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia, in a public address here. Mr. Guthrie was at one time a student of the free trade policy under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and later advocated reciprocity with the United States, but is now a convert to the protectionist doctrine. In his address he pointed out that when the Liberals were in power in Canada they did not reduce the average tariff on imports to any extent, but when the Conservatives came into power in 1911 they accomplished better results. The average now is 23 per cent, considerably lower than that which prevailed under the Liberal régime.

"In spite of that 23 per cent, we are buying enormously from the United States," said Mr. Guthrie. "What would we do if Mr. King made his 'substantial tariff reduction' or if Mr. Drury wiped out the tariff? How much greater is our adverse trade balance going to be and how many more Canadian dollars will it take to buy a few United States dollars. We cannot afford to have our money discounted any more, and for that reason we ought to maintain a substantial tariff."



Rosenthals

31 South State Street Chicago

Announcing the Final Clearance Prices on

Furs and Beaver Trimmed Cloth Coats

To bid our present stock of furs good-bye and to welcome in the new spring dresses, we have inaugurated an interesting early February sale that should prove extremely attractive to the women who appreciate rare values in high grade merchandise.

Remarkable Fur Coat Values

As Illustrated

Large Mink Coat of very select skins. Formerly sold at \$975. **\$545** now.

One very fine Eastern Mink Dolman, beautifully made of select dark skins, was \$3500, a real bargain **\$1975** at.

A lot of 36-inch Hudson Seal Coats, trimmed with large Marten (skunk) collar and cuffs, were selling at \$495, now **\$295**

Beaver Trimmed Coats

As Illustrated

Here are three very wonderful values. The first is a Draped Dolman of Bolivia with a large collar of Beaver. Reduced from \$95 to **\$59.50**

The next is a dolman of Marvella cloth with large collar and cuffs of select Beaver, also in straight line coat of same material, **\$125.00** reduced from \$225 to

The third is a coat of Evora cloth with loose back. Has collar and cuffs of Beaver, also Beaver tie. Former price \$145, **\$79.50** now.

We know that none greater can be likely to be repeated.

One 30-inch Hudson Seal Coat, trimmed with Squirrel collar and cuffs and pockets. Formerly \$450.00, reduced to **\$195**

One 36-inch Hudson Seal Dolman, made of very fine quality skins, a very smart garment, was \$450.00, now **\$195**

We still have a few 36-inch Black Russian Pony Coats, trimmed with large Australian Opossum and Harveon collar and cuffs. These are silk lined, belted waist. Would be good values at \$120.00, now **\$79.50**

A lot of 30-inch and 36-inch Pony and Marmot Coats, some plain and some trimmed. Formerly sold at \$225.00, now sold at the low price **\$95.00**

Three fine 38-inch Leopard Cat Coats, silk lined, well made, reduced to **\$55.00**

One dark Siberian Squirrel Coat, with large collar, very select skins, was \$600.00, now **\$295**

One fine dark Mink Cape, select skins, beautifully trimmed with tails, was \$600.00, now **\$295**

Genuine Blue Silver Foxes are offered from \$75.00 up to **\$395**

Genuine Blue Foxes, large select skins, can be had as low as **\$125**

A lot of Foxes, Squirrel Ties and Jan Mink Scarfs, reduced to one-half, making in prices up from **\$19.75**

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

CHICAGO



The Annual February Sale of Fine Shoes

No other single factor better establishes the importance of this sale than does the anticipation of its recurrence on the part of our patrons—secure in the advantages it brings, because of their many successful past experiences.

In its 1921 occurrence this sale will not only justify such confidence, but will bring to itself an achievement in value-giving which will set a standard rarely equaled. Great assortments have been especially assembled.

Here Are Thousands of Pairs of Women's and Men's Shoes All of the Finer Qualities in Every Respect

At \$6.95, \$8.95, \$10.95 and \$13.95 Pair

For women—boots, Oxfords, low-cut shoes for street and dress wear, in the styles and leathers suited to each individual mode, whether for general service or for dress. All notable values.

Leathers include those much in favor. It is especially worthy of mention that each detail in these shoes marks them as decidedly unusual at their pricing.

For men—boots and Oxfords in tan calfskin, black calfskin, Cordovan, Scotch grain leathers, patent leathers and fine kidskins.

Fine workmanship is noted in these, as well as that excellence of leather which assures service. Styles are widely varied, so that many preferences are met. Priced according to style and leather.

Misses', Girls', and Infants' Shoes in the February Sale

Every pair of shoes in our own well-chosen stocks is reduced for this Sale. The values are so remarkable that mothers will see, we believe, the wisdom of selecting plentifully for the new season's needs. There are both high and low shoes in this Sale—prices vary with style and leathers—\$2.95 to \$9.95 pair.

Shoes Selected at This Sale Will Not Be Accepted for Credit or Refund

Women's Misses' and Girls' Shoes, Third Floor, South.
Men's and Boys' Shoes, First Floor, South

Spring Orders for Fifield Shirts



AT THE REVISED PRICES THERE IS AN INCREASING DEMAND FOR FIFIELD SHIRTS AND, DUE TO THE TIME REQUIRED TO MAKE SHIRTS TO THE FIFIELD STANDARDS WE REQUEST THAT ORDERS FOR SPRING BE PLACED EARLY.

Samples on Request

Fifield
& Stevenson
Men's Wear
328 S. Michigan Boulevard
CHICAGO

The Store of To-day and To-morrow THE FAIR

Established 1875 by E. J. Lehmann
State, Adams and Dearborn Streets, Chicago

February Sale of Women's Shoes





Our great February shoe sale is now in progress. Thousands of pairs of our finest shoes for women—the trade-mark brands mentioned above and also the celebrated Foot-Next shoes—our entire stock is priced for clearance. Come early to get the size you need in your favorite brand.

Second Floor

All of our \$7 shoes, 5.30 All of our \$9 shoes, 6.90 All of our \$12 shoes, 9.40
All of our \$8 shoes, 5.90 All of our \$10 shoes, 6.95 All of our \$12.50 shoes, 9.90
All of our \$13.50 shoes, 9.50 All of our \$15 shoes, 9.95

In Some Instances Prices Are Less Than Present Cost to Manufacture.



CHICAGO

Walk-Over Shoe Stores

Men's and Women's Walk-Over Shoes
131 S. STATE STREET

Men's Shoes Exclusively
HAMILTON CLUB BLDG., 14 S. DEARBORN ST.

Women's Shoes Exclusively
4700 SHERIDAN ROAD



GERMAN PLANS FOR SOCIALIZATION HALT

Movement Among Miners Seems to Be Taking Same Course as in Britain, Owing Largely to Popular Indifference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BERLIN, Germany.—Although little has been written in the European press of late about the German socialization movement, much activity has been displayed during the past three or four months, and the rallying of forces for and against the projected schemes has gone on quietly. The main issue is the socialization of the coal industry. The process in connection with the railways was virtually completed when the pre-war system of administration by the separate states in the Empire was ended some little time ago, and the control was concentrated in the hands of the "Reich" authorities. The administration continues to be bureaucratic, however, and is widely different from that demanded by the new school of socialization advocates, who wish to see the enterprises removed from the control of government departments and given to representative councils representing the public, technical staffs, and workers, as well as the government.

Whether this change is realized or not will depend largely on the development of the political situation. At present the tendency appears to be strongly to the right. The moderate Socialists and the Democrats, who favor non-bureaucratic socialization, are losing ground, and the Conservative and Junker forces are improving their position. If these tendencies continue the chance of experiments in joint control of transport will become very small. In the meantime various technical reforms have been made possible by the centralization of control.

Railway Improvements
When each state government administered the railway systems within its borders there was an absence of co-ordination which was uneconomic. This is being altered, and although at the end of the war the whole railway service was in a deplorable condition, resulting in an enormous deficit during the past two years, very rapid improvements have been made. The speed is lower than it was, but excellent cross-country services have been established, the broken-down cars and engines have been repaired, the trains are heated again, punctuality has been almost restored, and quite comfortable restaurant and sleeping car accommodations are provided. Standardized equipment is now being provided, and concentration on a very few types of engines is helping to make up the war losses, including the engines handed to the Allies.

The question of the socialization of the mines has a character quite different from that of the railways. In the one case there is simply the development of a nationalized enterprise established years ago and accepted by the German people as in the natural order of things. In the other there is a demand made by the miners on one side, with extremely clever, subtle, and powerful interested opponents on the other, and a people and government, tired and lukewarm, standing between.

Shelving Coal Question

That explains the delay in reaching any decision, and it looks at the moment as though the efforts of the coal trust magnates to shelve the question, as it has already been shelved in Great Britain, will succeed. These efforts are directed by Mr. Stinnes and his group in various ways. He influences the press by the pressure of his industrial and financial interests, and public opinion by the numerous newspapers which he controls or inspires. This question of socialization of the mines arose when the Socialist government gained power after the revolution. The demand was met by the appointment of a committee of inquiry, which reported in favor of a scheme providing for the establishment of a national coal council of 100 members. Twenty-five members each were to be appointed by the government, the workers, the managers, and the consuming public. The executive power was to be delegated to a national directorate, to be appointed by the council.

Miners Want Socialization

After the Kapp "putsch," the socialization commission was reappointed, and this time it produced a majority and a minority report. The majority, which included representatives of the government and the coal owners, agreed that coal should be worked in the national interest, but suggested that a transition period of 30 years should be fixed, and that during this period the coal owners should continue to exercise functions as co-partners, organizers, and supervisors. The minority, including Mr. Hue and other miners' leaders, declared for immediate nationalization on the lines of the scheme outlined in the earlier report. The minority members, however, agreed that if immediate nationalization was impossible they would support the majority proposals.

This attitude has been drastically changed within the last month or two, and Mr. Hue told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently that the miners would not agree to postponement. "The miners both in the Ruhr and Silesia are solid for immediate socialization," he said. "There will be serious trouble if it is put aside. We will not have bureaucracy, but joint control. Of course there is powerful opposition among the owners. Mr. Stinnes does not like it, naturally." He explained the

change in attitude in regard to the majority report by saying that they had become convinced that it was merely a device for delay.

Mr. Stinnes Opposes

In the general controversy much is now made of the difficulty of socializing the mines alone because of the way in which the coal properties are now linked up with the iron and steel industries. The miners hold that this difficulty, while real, is not insuperable, but they believe that the hurried extension of the trustification movement by Mr. Stinnes and his group is partly due to the desire of the holders of capital to make socialization impossible. In the meanwhile the government, embarrassed by all its financial and international problems, and aware of the growing strength of the trustification groups, on the one hand, and the Junker reactionaries, on the other, is obviously playing for time. Joint committees appointed by the government continue to discuss socialization, and various compromise schemes have been suggested. The miners decisively reject them all, and the weekly newspaper of the Miners Federation maintains a vigorous propaganda. But while the young miners are becoming increasingly radical and communistic, the older men with families are dispirited and cast down by their struggle against poverty, and it is doubtful if they would engage strongly in any struggle for socialization. So far as the inquiry can gather, the movement seems to be taking the same course as in Great Britain, owing largely to popular indifference.

PROBLEMS OF THE IRISH LINEN INDUSTRY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Linen manufacturers in Ireland are now up against a problem which will have to be solved satisfactorily if the far-famed Irish linen is to hold its high position in the world's markets, or, indeed, to survive at all. The after effect of the war, which is only now beginning to tell on the trade, and the very bad flax harvest of 1920, have brought the matter to a crisis. Although there is no country in the world more suitable for flax-growing than Ireland, yet large quantities of raw flax were imported from Russia, Holland, France and Belgium in pre-war days, and only 10,000 tons were latterly produced in Ireland during the best of years, or just about one-tenth of what was imported annually.

Some 60 years ago about 60,000 tons of flax were produced in Ireland. In 1916, owing to war conditions, the acreage under flax was increased by 50 per cent and a further similar increase was made in 1917, but the year was so bad that the farmers grew less flax in 1918 when the total yield was only 17,910 tons of flax. The result of the present year's bad harvest is that the farmers are now hoarding their crops so as to force spinners into paying 40s. per stone instead of 30s. to 35s. the price offered. The growers also threaten that they will plant no flax at all in the coming spring.

It would seem to an outsider that the present moment offers a bright, rather than a dark, prospect to the flax grower who is willing to cut his profits down to a reasonable figure, and who is supported by the spinners, bleachers, finishers and merchants in making a corresponding reduction in their charges. While cotton has dropped considerably in price the fall in linen is inappreciable, and the consequence is that sales are adversely affected, mills are closing down permanently or temporarily, and thousands are suffering from unemployment. There is, in fact, practically nothing doing in the linen trade, so that it is incumbent upon all concerned to wake up and save the situation before it is too late.

Since it will be some years before Russian raw material will be available for this country, the farmer should seize this very favorable moment to realize the prosperity of half a century ago, and to plant more and more flax until Irish linen comes once again into its own. The buyer, too, should undertake to do his part, as well as the manufacturers, who would probably have to consent to some decrease in wages as the cost of living diminishes. The general public may be "off luxuries" at present and seeking for cheap goods, but there is no doubt that if linen is offered at a reasonable figure the householder will always give it preference over cotton.

REMOVAL OF CANALS FROM POLITICS ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—That the canal system of the State of New York be "removed from the realm of politics" is a recommendation of Edward S. Walsh, Superintendent of Public Works of the State of New York. The recommendation is contained in his annual report, in which he also asks that the term of office of the Superintendent of Public Works be fixed by constitutional amendment at five years, at least. The civil service policy should be extended in such a manner that every state position having to do with any important canal function or structure shall be placed within the competitive schedule of the civil service, Mr. Walsh asserts.

NEW CUNARD OIL-BURNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Albania, a new steamship of the Cunard line, docked at this port this week. The Albania, which is the first of a new fleet of oil-burning ships, is 522 feet long and has a gross tonnage of 12,767. It has passenger accommodation of 400 in one class, and has an oil-carrying capacity of sufficient fuel for a round trip.

MODERN INCA TREASURE

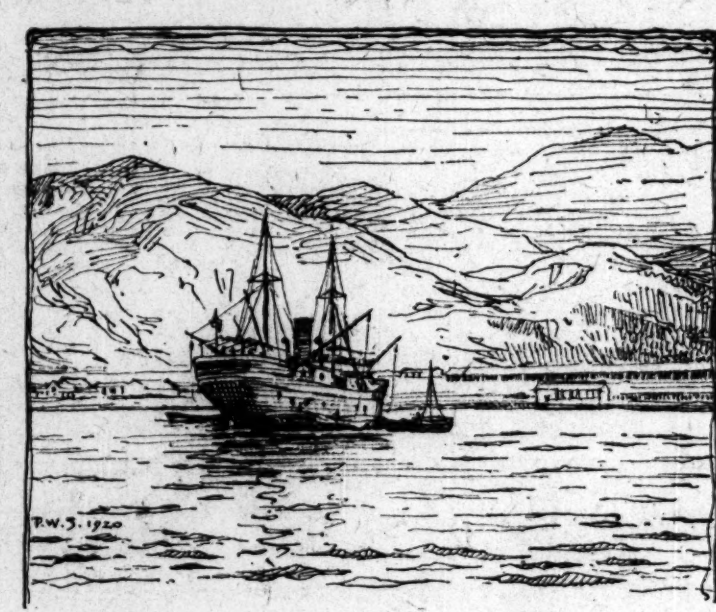
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In bygone days adventurous youth dreamed wonder-dreams of the fabled wealth of the Incas—treasures of silver and gold, and jewels beyond the dreams of avarice. But those are dreams which have long since passed away. If the Incas had indeed a golden city, they hid it away so effectually that no one has ever been able to discover it nor does there seem much likelihood at this time of day of its ever coming to light.

The modern wealth of South America's western seaboard may not be so romantic as the treasures of the Incas, but it has at any rate the solid merit of reality. Out of the dry and sandy lands—no good for growing crops or feeding stock—which lie between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean in the northern section of the republic of Chile and the southern districts of her northern neighbor comes forth the product which has built up during the last half century one of the most important branches of seaborne trade. South America has, of course, supplied such commodities as saltpeter and some kinds of ore practically since its conquest by the Spaniards; but it is the development of the last 100 years or less that has brought about the increased importance of the nitrate ports of Chile and Peru. In nearly every considerable port you like to name, you can see vessels unloading the coarse sacks with their unmistakable, but not unpleasant, smell—nitrates destined to be converted, among other things, into the artificial fertilizers which play so important a part in modern agriculture.

The requirements of the devastated areas of the war zone of Europe, as well as the bringing into cultivation of ever new lands in the new West, will probably cause a greater demand than ever in the near future for the South American product; and although during recent years man has discovered how to extract synthetic nitrates from the air, the day is far distant when those of Chile and Peru will cease to be called for by the modern farmer. And while it is eagerly to be hoped that the peace of the world may result in a diminished demand for nitrate in the manufacture of explosives, there are still plenty of uses for it in the arts of peace, which are likely to increase rather than to decline.

The desert of Atacama, where the nitrate fields are situated, as well as the "oficinas" or factories where the elaboration of the nitrates is carried on, is a stretch of barren, treeless land lying between the mighty barrier of the Andes and the South Pacific Ocean. It is a desolate and arid region, running up into the mountains in deep clefts where great rocks lie about in confused masses; the mountains, which are seldom more than 50 miles from the coast, and in places much nearer, appear to be closer to the beholder than they actually are, owing



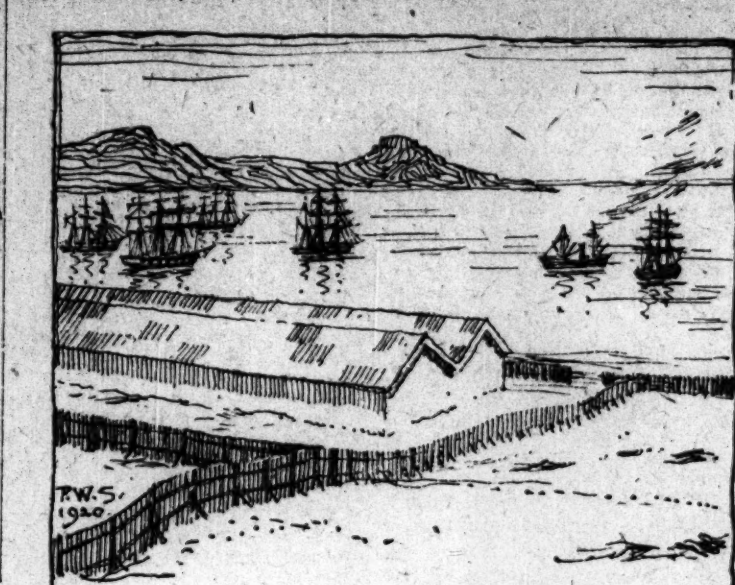
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Sailors appreciate the dusty, little ports at the foot of the Andes

to the dryness of the atmosphere, just as do the Rocky Mountains in the fine air of the western prairies.

Rain is very scanty, though the night brings heavy dews which seem to acquire peculiar chemical properties of their own, possibly from the soil, for they have a very discolored effect upon such things as ship's paint—hence the playful appellation given to them by sailors of "the Caliao painter." And this rocky, dusty, treeless land exercises a curious fascination over those who have once known it, who faced with the damp and darkness of northern climates often find themselves longing for its light and sunny air and translucent atmosphere.

The nitrate ports themselves are not particularly attractive places, especially to the sailorman, who, oddly enough, seldom takes his rambling proclivities ashore with him, but usually sticks as close to the water front as a cat to the hearthstone, and is inclined to be exceedingly captious about the places he visits. "Lisbon," said a sailor to me once, "Lisbon ain't nothing of a place. The train is a awful right up a steep hill like a house-side they go, and you think all the time you'll be running down backward. Not I don't think o' Lisbon." And that mirrors the sailor's attitude toward foreign ports. However the Chilean ports do possess—or used to, for they may have "gone up" since those days—one great attraction for the sailor, namely, cheap horses. Seafaring men are notoriously bad, and correspondingly enthusiastic, riders of anything from a bicycle to an elephant; so that there is something to be said for a place where you can buy a horse right out for \$25, get it stabled and kept for \$2 a month, and enjoy

as many equestrian adventures as you like. The mule, too, and the humble "burro" are as omnipresent as they always are where the Latin races are found. Big-wheeled mule carts and donkeys with skins of milk from the estancias in the pampa are picturesque features in the dusty open streets—outdoors, however, in picturesque by the typical guassos, as the Chilean cowboys are termed, when some special occasion brings them into the town in festal array. The Chileans are particularly accomplished horsemen, and on the great national "fiesta," September 18, the anniversary of the Chilean Independence Day, called diez y ocho for short, just



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A Chilean nitrate port

as Americans speak of "the Fourth," the guassos crowd into town to take part in contests and exhibitions of horsemanship. These include such feats as riding full speed against an opposing rider, then, when abreast of the adversary, dexterously jerking him out of the saddle by hooking one wooden stirrup under the other. Vanity with regard to his personal appearance as well as his horsemanship is a strong characteristic of the guasso. His horse's bridle is adorned with silver, and the same metal provides his spurs and even buttons, the latter being generally of silver dollars (which incidentally come in handy at times when he is short of cash. He affects the wooden stirrups and high saddle with the characteristic horn common to all cowboys; and the flowing "penche" and high-crowned sombrero complete his array.

The Chileanos have been described as "the English of the Pacific," and the term is in many ways an apt one. They are famed for their hospitality, and many a bird of passage has carried away the warmest recollections of their kindness and courtesy. There is a large admixture of English among the inhabitants, and it is not unusual to meet people with thoroughgoing Brit-

coal from lighters moored alongside, the nitrate ports as a rule offering only primitive loading facilities. The harbors are as a general thing safe and good, but they share with practically all the Pacific coast ports the disadvantage of being open to the north, whence the heavy weather generally comes. Old shellbacks still tell yarns of the havoc wrought among the tiers of shipping in Valparaiso Bay—"Vallopo," or "Valaparaíso," as they generally call it.

The nitrate trade is one of the few in which sailing tonnage is still largely employed, and one can often see celebrated old sailing cracks in Iquique or Talca. Such fine ships as the Archibald Russell, Marlborough Hill,

County of Birlithgow, and Holt Hill, have been seen on this coast in recent years, and the clippers, Halsow, Falcon, and Lothar were also well known in their latter days on the Chilean and Peruvian seaboard. When a ship has finished loading, the striking of all the ships' bells in the port proclaims the completing of the cargo; and before long she weighs anchor and starts on her long passage to whatever port awaits her, British, Australian or North American. The passage to Newcastle, New South Wales, from the nitrate ports has been fatal to many a good ship in recent years. No less arduous a passage awaits the eastbound nitrate ship—and especially the sailing vessel, thrashing through the stormy seas of the Horn. "Cape Stiff" of the old-time sailor. The Cape Horn, since the transference of the grain trade from San Francisco to the Gulf ports, is usually bound to or from the nitrate coast; and in the days and nights of bitter cold, continually soaked to the skin, the sailor may many a time recall the hospitality of the dry, dusty little port he has left behind, forgetting their faults and shortcomings in the kindly light of memory.

**RENEWAL OF THE
MOTOR INDUSTRY**
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DETROIT, Michigan.—Manufacturers of motor cars in Detroit and southern Michigan, the heart of the industry, report that the beginning of the new year finds business conditions sufficiently stabilized and improved to warrant immediate resumption of part-time production schedules, and the expansion to capacity in the near future. Reports from the New York Automobile Show have served further to increase the glowing spirit of optimism. The Buck plants at Flint announce the reemployment of 10,000 men, who will work in two short shifts of 5000 each. Additional men will be taken on as warranted. The Dort Motor Company and the Chevrolet Motor Company are also preparing to resume operations. Two thousand men have been taken back by the Studebaker Corporation. The Cadillac, Chalmers and other concerns are also reemploying some of their former workers. Although Dodge Brothers are not yet producing automobiles, the company has begun the distribution of a \$2,000,000 bonus. Ford profit-sharing certificates totaling some \$7,000,000 are also being paid. These bonus payments are making conditions a great deal easier for men who have been out of employment for some time.

SCHOOL BOARD OF WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The Nedroc school district of the Province recently elected a school board composed entirely of women. The district is located in the western part of the Province in an area populated chiefly by Scandinavians.

As regards the towns, they are usually, the larger ones, laid out on the rectangular plan, where the formation of the land permits. A good deal of progress has been made in the chief towns of late years, but the smaller ones are dull, dusty little places, redeemed from insignificance only by the great ocean beyond them and the snowclad cordilleras beyond.

Out on the bay lie the ships, steam and sail, loading nitrate or unloading

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CANADA TO CONTROL OIL DISCOVERIES

Recent Finds Considered of Sufficient Importance to Necessitate Government Action to Cope With New Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Oil finds in that region of the Northwest Territories traversed by the Mackenzie River have at last been recognized by the government to be of sufficient national significance to warrant the suspension of existing regulations pending further serious inquiry, and the establishment of machinery to cope with the situation which has arisen through the bringing of this formerly desolate and practically uninhabited region to the attention of the world.

The finds are located in a country as devoid of civil or any other government as was the Yukon prior to the gold finds of '98, and even more difficult of access than were the gold fields. The Northwest Territories are "administered" by a commissioner in the person of the Deputy Minister of the Interior. They are devoid of railway facilities, and the only transportation is by river in the few months of summer, and by dog sled in the long months of winter. Airplanes and dirigibles are talked of, but have so far not come into general use.

In the Yukon individual effort was frequently rewarded; oil prospecting and development in the region of Ft. Norman is work for a big company. And yet the interests created by the new oil finds appear to be as keen as that created in '98. So that all things considered it behooves the government to take action.

Public to Be Safeguarded

"I believe that there is more wild-cattling in oil than in minerals or anything else in the world," declared Sir James Lougheed, Minister of the Interior, in justification of the suspension of the regulations. "We intend to do everything in our power to protect the public against exploitation." It is pointed out for instance that an individual who takes into that country without sufficient equipment, courts imminent disaster, and that even should he discover oil he will find that his troubles have only commenced, and that he will be much in the same position as the man with a bag of nuggets under his pillow, but with no food in his pot. On the other hand the company which made the initial finds, and which has staked its losses, objects to the incursion of "squatters" in the vicinity, who, without having borne the expense of exploration and prospecting, may stake at the outskirts of the original find, and wait to be bought out.

Mounted Police in Control

The only civil government in these districts at the present time is that given by the mounted police. It is necessary that this be strengthened, and this will undoubtedly be the first care of the government here. There are no surveys of the district and therefore great confusion may arise in the staking of claims under existing conditions. It has therefore been arranged that in early spring three parties of federal land surveyors shall be sent up. One will be located at Ft. Norman, one between Ft. Norman and Providence, and the third at Great Bear Lake.

These parties will make a traverse of the Mackenzie River, and by the erection of survey posts establish a temporary base line to which claims may be "tied." Later the sixth meridian will be extended, and a permanent base line run down. In addition settlement surveys at the important points will be made. In fact, the new oil discoveries promise to open a new era for the land surveyor in Canada.

Policy Not Yet Decided

On the broad question of policy regarding these oil fields the government has not yet made up its mind. At the present time the Imperial Oil Company is the principal and only large company on the ground. There are advocates of a complete nationalization of the industry, but it is not at all probable that the government will accept such a daring suggestion. Rather, it may be, will it later under-

take the erection of a national pipeline, by which small as well as large holders would be encouraged, and by which the output, so far as royalties are concerned, could be controlled.

While the Imperial Oil Company is at present the only large concern in the field, it is not believed that it will long be left without a competitor. There has been before the government for several years an application from the British Shell Company for exclusive right to prospect the northern Mackenzie country. This company desired five years in which to carry on its explorations; undertook that unproductive areas should be at once turned back to the crown; that if oil were found the first charge against it would be the cost of exploration and the establishment of a plant, and that thereafter the company would share the profits with the government on a half-and-half basis. The offer was not accepted, but it is believed that the British Shell Company has abandoned hope of invading the field.

FOREST PROTECTION URGENT IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—"The timber possessions of the Dominion act as a balance wheel to all constructive activities on which the progress of the Canadian people depends," said Robson Black, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, in an address in Montreal recently. Mr. Black maintained that the problem of protecting and improving the timber areas of eastern Canada constituted the foremost consideration now facing the people of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Unless the people of Canada took the necessary steps to arrest the present swift decline of the forest possessions, within a very few years, not only would the props fall from under the pulp, paper, and timber industries, their towns, their army of employees, their bonds and stocks, but the people of Canada would place beyond their own reach the forest materials absolutely essential to the carrying on of agriculture, mining, fisheries, manufacture and maintenance of human life in this northern climate.

Mr. Black said that the British Isles were now spending \$17,000,000 on forestation in an effort to make themselves independent of foreign supplies in time of future emergency. Every go-ahead nation in Europe had put the forest and its proper management into the front line of public policies. "Canada has been blessed with abundant forests," continued Mr. Black. "This Dominion has the choicest spruce farm on the continent, the inevitable habitat of pulp, paper and lumber manufacture. The meagerness of our population presents no such problem as has overwhelmed Asiatic lands and the vastness of our forest estate, about 360,000,000 acres, has made it physically impossible to destroy our forests, except in patches, to the point of actual menace, but as far as opportunity has allowed we have done as much havoc as China."

FREE TEXTBOOKS IN MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The Manitoba Department of Education has announced that it will distribute free books this summer to the school children of the Province, in order to avoid possible future shortages of textbooks, such as was experienced at the beginning of the present school term. The situation at that time reached such a stage, that students paid more for secondhand texts than were charged for new books, when available. The reason for the shortage was the unwillingness of the publishing company to continue the production of books at old contract prices, by which, it was claimed, thousands of dollars was being lost annually owing to increased cost of manufacture.

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|---|---|
| Children's Nightgowns \$1.00 Nainsook Nightgowns trimmed with embroidery and beading. | Children's Drawers 45c Muslin Drawers with embroidery scallops or lace edges; sizes 2 to 12 years. |
| Children's Nightgowns \$1.50 Windoor Crepe Nightgowns in small figured designs; flesh color; sizes 6 to 14 years. | Princess Slips \$1.50 and \$1.95 Princess Slips in lovely embroidered and lace-trimmed styles; sizes 4 to 16 years. |

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AMERICAN BAKERY CO.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCE AND TRADE
IN UNITED STATES

Unmistakable Turn Toward Better State of Affairs Generally, According to Statement by Federal Reserve Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Considerable optimism in regard to the general business and financial conditions throughout the several federal reserve districts is shown by the monthly review just issued by the Federal Reserve Board. An unmistakable turn toward a better state of affairs has begun, the federal reserve statement declared.

"At some plants where considerable numbers of men have been unemployed operations, it is stated, have been resumed in whole or in part. The Bureau of Labor, however, reports a total of 3,473,466 unemployed for the country as a whole. Continuing, the report said in part:

"Prices in many lines have gone no lower than the level which had been established at the close of 1920. Banking conditions have materially improved, partly through the steadier and more rapid movement of agricultural products to market and partly through the more rapid liquidation of paper already held by member banks. As a result the reserve ratio of the federal reserve system has risen to 49 per cent at the last reporting date. Member bank conditions also show improvement in liquidity and increasing strength. Failures have been relatively fewer.

Textiles Improving

"There are signs of a distinct improvement in certain branches of the textile trades, while retailers are now beginning to buy much more freely and actively than heretofore, due to the depletion of the stocks on their shelves. Transportation supplies have been fairly equalized with demand and there is now little or no delay of goods from producer to consumer.

"Farm products, although fluctuating more or less widely, have maintained themselves at prices substantially equivalent to those established during December. There has been little or no gain in export trade conditions but preparation for the placing of export financing upon more satisfactory basis was believed to lay the foundation for a distinct improvement of the outlook. Retail prices have shown during the month of January a much greater tendency to reflect the changes that had already occurred in wholesale prices.

"While, therefore, it cannot be said that very material alterations of fundamental conditions have occurred, enough progress has occurred to give promise of a steady movement toward sounder conditions in business. There is a wide demand for American goods, the difficulties connected with marketing being found in the question of prices and of terms to be required of purchasers.

"Four milling operations in the first part of January increased materially over those during December but were still considerably lower than a year ago.

"Lumber prices as yet show no tendency to advance.

Production of Coal

"Production of bituminous coal during December was 52,650,000 tons, as compared with 51,012,000 tons in November and 50,120,000 tons in December, 1919. Anthracite coal production during December was 8,409,000 tons as compared with 7,519,000 tons during November and 8,089,000 tons during December, 1919.

"New business in the iron and steel industry continues light.

"There has been some improvement in the cotton textile industry of New England during the past month. There are some evidences of a slight improvement in the market for raw wool. There have been practically no changes in the raw silk market during the month.

"The decrease in wholesale trade activity continued throughout December. The general situation in retail trade has been characterized by considerable buying, but this has been of a careful and discriminating nature. "For the first time in some months an increase in the value of building permits issued is shown in some districts in December.

"The events of the month are regarded by financial observers as having on the whole been of an encouraging nature."

BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office.

LONDON, England.—The war burden of England is shown quite clearly by a white paper issued giving particulars of the national debt for each financial year from 1875. The deadweight debt on April 1 of that year was £78,415,824. Thereafter it declined until 1900 it reached the lowest figure of £28,021,572; it immediately began to rise again and in 1904 stood at over £770,000,000. A decrease began in the following year and continued until the opening of the late war. The figure for 1921 is given as £7,551,744,300.

NEW ESTHONIAN SHIPPING LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office.

REVAL, Esthonia.—A new shipping concern, under the name of the British Esthonian Shipping Line, has recently been established. The service will connect the Esthonian ports—Reval, Baltic Port, Narva, and Pernau—with Hull and Newcastle in England. It is proposed to extend the line also to London, Middlesbrough, and other British east-coast ports.

DUTCH EAST INDIES
TRADE CONDITIONS

Engineer Reports Java Extremely Prosperous and Its Resources Being Capably Developed

NEW YORK, New York.—The Dutch East Indies, particularly Java, the largest island in the group, are in an extremely prosperous condition, according to G. E. Mather, a Western Electric engineer, who has just returned from a trip of investigation that included the southwestern part of Asia. The people, said Mr. Mather, are all busy and satisfied. Dutch efficiency is evident everywhere. Europeans supervise all the more important industries and the public utilities. The ability of The Netherlands officials to get along peacefully with the inhabitants is borne out in striking fashion.

Mr. Mather stated that Java is one of the most thickly populated spots on the globe. Although it is only 600 miles long and 120 miles wide, it has over 40,000,000 natives, an average of almost 600 persons to the square mile. He said that Java had just had a bumper crop of sugar. One refinery at Semarang is turning out 14 carloads of sugar a day at the present time. The island, he said, possesses natural resources which are being capably developed.

A good part of the material that has been required to maintain service since 1914, when German exports ceased, has been purchased in the United States. At present three American telephone central offices are being installed in the city of Semarang and its suburbs. American locomotives are being used upon the railroad that touches all the more important spots on the island. A long distance telephone line runs from one end of the island to the other from Batavia to Soerabaya, 500 miles.

LIGHT TRADING IN
LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—Securities on the stock exchange moved irregularly yesterday, and trading generally remained light. There was liquidation on specialties.

Some gilt-edged investment issues displayed weakness, notwithstanding the disbursement of £15,500,000. Foreign loans were softer, particularly French descriptions, which declined with the franc.

Yankees were better in sympathy with New York exchange, and Grand Trunks also were firm. Some rails were sold and there was profit-taking in shares of South American railway companies.

Oils were erratic. Shell Transport Trading was 5-16 and Mexican Eagle 6. Industrials were dull and they dropped. Hudson's Bay was 6-1-16. Kafirs were hard.

REPORT AUSTRIA'S
FINANCIAL CONDITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Vienna News Office.

VIENNA, Austria.—The president of the Federation, Michael Mayr, accompanied by the Finance and Food ministers, recently waited upon the representatives of the Allies in order to impress upon them the dangerous financial position of Austria, particularly in view of the new demands by state officials. The fresh reduction in the rate of exchange, coupled with the high cost of state administration, must, they said, inevitably lead to an economic debacle unless the Allies quickly furnish the promised credits. The allied representatives stated that they would inform their governments of the situation with all speed.

STOCKS REACT IN
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Call money went to 8 per cent again yesterday on the stock market and there were additional reactions in the last hour on many securities. The shorts were in control of the generally dull day and unfavorable industrial and financial conditions provoked selling of oils, steels and shippings. The close was heavy. The total number of shares turned over was 447,800.

"For the first time in some months an increase in the value of building permits issued is shown in some districts in December.

"The events of the month are regarded by financial observers as having on the whole been of an encouraging nature."

SUGAR PRICES STILL LOWER

NEW YORK, New York.—Sugar prices continued downward yesterday and several of the refiners announced reductions in quotations. Raw sugar prices were off 1-16 cent at 3 13-16 cents, c and f, for Cubas. Most of the refiners went to 7.25 but the Federal later dropped to 6.85, while Arbuckle Bros. quoted 7 cents a pound.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The wheat market was in a depressed state yesterday, May touching a new low for the year. Opening prices were 1/2 cents to 1 1/4 cents lower, and March closed at 1.55 and May at 1.44. Corn declined slightly, May closing at 64 1/2 and July at 65 1/2. Provisions and hogs also dropped. January pork 22.20; May lard 13.10; May ribs 11.55.

SEARS ROEBUCK SALES DECLINE

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Sears Roebuck Company's sales in January were \$15,597,768, a decrease of \$13,393,210, or 47.11 per cent, as compared with January last year.

Grain—Provisions—Stocks
110 West Street, CHICAGO
GRAIN COMMISSIONERS SOLICITED

REPORT ON LEATHER
AND SHOE MARKETS

General Business in United States Desultory, but Outstanding Exception of the Week Is One \$3,000,000 Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The principal shoe markets of the country are still reporting business desultory, with an occasional burst of activity which, coming from the confines of large population districts, soon reacts. Conditions in the west are dependent upon the farmers in the big agricultural sections, who are but slowly marketing their crops, and the same may be said of the southern planters. In the east, particularly in and adjacent to the Boston shoe market, reports vary from bad to good.

Exceptions appear, even in dull times, as indicated in the order booked by the Endicott Johnson Company coming from a large western house, approximately \$3,000,000 worth of shoes. Nevertheless, as it came from parties of the nature of those business obligations, it is not to be considered as reflecting a dependable trend toward a wide and permanent demand.

In a broad way it is a little premature to set a date for a substantial business revival, although at this moment factories making Easter footwear are very busy, but the demand for staple shoes is dull beyond all precedent.

Packer Hide Market

A smart call for free-of-grub hides developed toward the last of January which, for the time being, gave to the packer hide market an active aspect. The principal sales follow:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| 7,000 Oct-Nov-Dec native steers | 15c |
| Price a year ago | 12c |
| 8,000 October native steers | 16 |
| Price a year ago | 13 |
| 50,000 Nov-Dec native steers | 15 |
| Price a year ago | 12 |
| 3,000 Nov ex light native steers | 13 |
| Price a year ago | 10 |
| 2,000 Dec ex light native steers | 12 |
| Price a year ago | 10 |
| 2,500 Oct-Nov heavy native steers | 15 |
| Price a year ago | 12 |
| 7,000 Nov-Dec Colorado steers | 15 |
| Price a year ago | 12 |
| 4,000 Nov Buttrand steers | 13 |
| Price a year ago | 10 |

By these sales the packers made a broad clean-up of free-of-grub hides, which, outside of small lots here and there, together with what the tanning packers took for their own vats, leaves winter hides about all there is for large operators to consider until spring begins to show the shedding qualities.

Quite sizable lots of old native steers have lately changed hands at 9 cents and 10 cents, which practically closed out such stock in its entirety. Though the above may indicate a beginning of general business activity, it is not as true as it seems, because leather is moving slowly. Leather stocks are large and tanners state that the present accumulation is sufficient to supply a prolonged normal demand, hence their lack of interest in raw stock.

Under such conditions prices of grubby hides will doubtless recede from today's quotations until April, unless the overseas shipments of leather, during January are followed by a liberal increase of foreign orders.

The Leather Markets

Although tanners are moving leather daily, and in fair-sized quantities, business is still below what is usually looked at this period of the year. Late foreign shipments helped out some, in which sole leather was a dominating feature.

Hemlock sole leather is moving slowly yet shipments have a much wider range, and quantities show an increasing average. Prices vary but little, the keynote of which is B. A. prime overweights which last sold at 38 cents.

Union tannages are having a more extended call, however; sales are more conspicuous in number than in volume. Reports from Philadelphia are quite optimistic, and buying is on the increase, and of very good proportions. Quotations at Chicago are as follows:

Backs, tannery run, 50 cents to 54 cents. Choice bends are firm at 65 cents.

Oak sole leather is moderately active in weights suitable for ladies' footwear, and shows a steady improvement in those required for men's shoes. Best selected backs are quoted at 55 cents to 60 cents. Choice bends from 80 cents to 90 cents. Philadelphia is having a good call for bends, but the sale of backs is irregular. Green calfskins took an upward turn last week which placed the top grades on a firmer basis, 50 cents to 55 cents now being asked for the better selections, the second and third grades selling from 5 cents to 10 cents less, respectively. Prices vary, however, some tanners quoting a range quite independent of the so-called market rates. Black skins at 5 cents less than colors seem to have become an established difference. There are considerable many cheap skins on the market which are being offered at 20 cents to 30 cents. Keen observers regard calfskins a good purchase at present quotations.

Side upper leather is still inactive, buyers operating in a small way, close to requirements. Quotations range as follows: Full grain colored

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Patents on following articles for sale outright or royalty. Wonderful machine instrument: Secretary or portable writing desk: Beautiful new book: Meticulous: Splendid commercial value. Universal demand. Investigate immediately. M. V. RAUER, 2448 Eighteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

chrome 36 cents to 40 cents. Medium qualities 26 cents to 34 cents. Lower grades 25 cents downward. No. 1 heavy waterproof is held at 26 cents, and from that down to 25 cents. The fact that the whole market holds steady indicates what might occur if trading should take a smart active turn.

Glazed kid dealers state that business is coming daily, and though buyers select no more than needed, as a rule, some startling exceptions have occurred quite suggestive of normal times. Prices hold firm, fine Brazilian skins selling from 70 cents to 80 cents. The middle grades get the larger call, bench run 30 cents to 35 cents asked, though selected lots range as high as 50 cents. A little shopping around will, however, bring to notice some good stock at 25 cents, and call at prices in accord with qualities and quantities desired.

Philadelphia reports two large contracts, of recent date, one for 4000 dozen, another for 2000 dozen. As a whole the kid tanners feel much encouraged.

BIG COPPER SALE
ABROAD REPORTED

Export Association of the United States Understood to Have Sold 400,000,000 Pounds

NEW YORK, New York.—The Copper Export Association, it is understood, has sold 400,000,000 pounds of copper for export, presumably to Germany. At the present price of about 13 cents a pound this transaction involves \$52,000,000. A syndicate of bankers has agreed to finance the sale.

Officials of the Export Association are not inclined to discuss the details of the transaction either with regard to the deliveries that are to be given or the price that was agreed upon.

This is the largest sale that has been made in several years and is of great importance to the copper industry generally as practically all the leading producers and selling interests in the country will share in the business because of their membership in the Copper Export Association.

Perhaps of the greatest importance, however, is that regardless of what deliveries are to be made, according to the agreement the copper will be earmarked and therefore will reduce the surplus of the metal in this country to a point nearer normal than it has been at any time since the signing of the armistice, more than two years ago.

Central Europe is generally bare of copper metal and it has been known right along that eventually the first big business which would cause a return of satisfactory conditions in the industry in this country would come from Germany and its neighbors.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Every department of the Highland Park plant of the Ford Motor Company is in partial operation, for the first time since December 23. With the addition of workers summoned during the week, it is expected that production at the plant will reach 50 per cent of normal, which means that 20,000 will be employed, as compared with 40,000 before the plant shut down in December. Future developments, it is said, will depend on sales.

The \$15,000,000 Danish consolidated municipal loan, 25-year, 8 per cent, sinking fund external gold bonds at 98 1/2 and 8 1/2 per cent, has been oversubscribed.

The Industrial Potash Corporation, of Germany, according to a report incorporated in Utah to exploit alunite deposits in Mount Baldy, Ohio, and Durkee mining districts near Marysville, Utah. According to an incorporation, construction is contemplated of a plant capable of handling 10,000 tons of ore daily.

The production of potash in Alsace seems to threaten the potash industry of Germany, according to a report from the United States Commercial Attaché at The Hague. Deposits north of Mulhausen are estimated at 1,500,000,000 tons of sylvanite containing 350,000,000 to 370,000,000 tons of pure potash.

There are large quantities of wheat on hand in Spain, but there is no demand at the present prices, which range from 67 to 75 pesetas per hundred kilos.

The Daimler Motor Company of Stuttgart, Germany, manufacturers of Mercedes cars, has increased its capital from 100,000,000 marks to 200,000,000 marks.

The \$15,000,000 10-year 6 1/2 per cent debentures of the Atlantic Refining Company have been sold.

HASKINS & SELLS
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
NEW YORK
AUGUSTUS NICKERSON
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
BOSTON

ANNOUNCE THE CONSOLIDATION, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1921, OF THEIR PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING PRACTICES IN BOSTON, TO BE CONDUCTED IN THE NAME OF HASKINS & SELLS, WITH OFFICES IN THE WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS BUILDING, 3 PARK STREET.

MR. RALPH K. HYDE, C. P. A., FORMERLY MANAGER FOR HASKINS & SELLS, WILL CONTINUE AS MANAGER, WITH MR. NICKERSON AS ASSOCIATE MANAGER.

ECONOMY NEEDED
TO MEND AFFAIRS

Speaker Tells London Chamber of Commerce That the Unduly Inflated Prices of the War Period Must Be Reversed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office.

LONDON, England.—Speaking recently at the 1912 Club on "The Necessity for Economy," Mr. Stanley Macdonald, of the London Chamber of Commerce, said we were now passing through a critical period. Industry in the course of a few months had passed from a state of busy prosperity to a period of stagnation and loss. While a period of depreciation was inevitable, the position had been greatly aggravated by lavish and extravagant expenditure, and excessive taxation framed on unsound lines.

There was no doubt a feeling of grave concern had been aroused among responsible members of the community, but he questioned whether the depth of that feeling had yet been realized by the government of the day. It was earnestly hoped it would learn how strong that feeling was, and listen to the warning that was being clearly given. There was a limit to the strain national resources could bear. That limit had already been reached. If indeed it had not been exceeded, the idea appeared to exist in the minds of many that taxation affected those upon whom it directly fell. Nothing could be more fallacious, for it affected the whole community by increasing the cost of living, and in the end by reducing the country's power to meet foreign competition, and so increased unemployment.

During the war prices were unduly inflated. In many cases large margins of profit were realized, margins which were imperative in order that the demands of heavy taxation could be met. The position was now reversed. Credit had been curtailed, and prices had fallen with unexpected rapidity, and profits and in many cases fortunes had disappeared, and with these the possibility of meeting excessive taxation. The real wealth of the nation could only be measured by what it saved. Only through the savings of the community could enterprise and industry be developed.

The reserve which should have been put aside to meet present losses and develop industry had been demanded by the government to meet national expenditure. We could only afford bare necessities. He was a strong supporter of improved education, but we could not afford to entertain schemes for which we could not pay. To lessen unemployment it was necessary to encourage industry. That could only be done by sound finance, which would restore confidence and encourage enterprise. It was only by such means that they could hope to pay for the war and maintain the ever-increasing population.

TRADE COMPARISON
OF UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office.

LONDON, England.—The following statistics of leading countries available show remarkable recoveries in exports for England, France and Belgium since 1919. The statistics, it should be noted, cover the period of 10 months ended October, with the exception of the United States of America, which represent nine months ended September.

IMPORTS

| | 1920 | 1919 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| United Kingdom | £1,451,161,000 | £1,201,523,000 |
| France | 1,131,851,000 | 1,095,911,000 |
| Belgium | 274,158,000 | 149,042,000 |
| United States | 908,001,000 | 561,875,000 |

EXPORTS

| | 1920 | 1919 |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| United Kingdom | £1,119,674,000 | £929,407,000 |
| France | 753,611,000 | 509,328,000 |
| Belgium | 288,090,000 | 56,689,000 |
| United States | 1,242,677,000 | 1,194,180,000 |

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

| | Tues. Mon. | Parity |
|------------------|------------|---------|
| Sterling | 33.82 1/2 | \$2.48 |
| France (French) | 0.700 1/2 | 70 3/4 |
| France (Belgian) | 0.724 1/2 | 72 3/4 |
| France (Swiss) | 1.197 | 119 3/4 |
| Italy | 0.954 | 95 3/4 |
| Guilder | 3.359 | 335 3/4 |
| German marks | 0.013 | 13 3/4 |
| Canadian dollar | 0.874 | 87 3/4 |
| Argentine peso | 0.325 | 32 1/2 |

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. March, 13.85; May, 14.11; July, 14.42; October, 14.67; December, 14.82; spot, quiet; middling, 14.15.

PRODUCTION OF
GRAIN IN WORLD

Output of Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Corn in Representative Countries Increased in 1920

NEW YORK, New York.—The 1920 wheat production of 28 countries, which produce 74 per cent of the world crop, amounted to 2,671,807,000 bushels, compared with 2,571,488,000 bushels in 1919.

Rye production was 544,503,000 bushels in 16 countries reporting. Of these, 14 which produce about 39 per cent of the world crop, raised 452,805,000 bushels in 1920 compared with 451,435,000 in 1919. Russia and Austria are both heavy producers of rye, but no statistics are available from either.

Oats aggregate 3,115,000,000 bushels in 22 countries. For 19 of these, normally producing 64 per cent of the world output, returns show 2,954,195,000 bushels, compared with 2,439,267,000 in 1919.

Barley production in 22 reporting countries was 763,433,000 bushels. Nineteen, for which estimates are available for 1920 and 1919, show 732,514,000 bushels in 1920 and 643,430,000 the preceding year.

Corn was 3,760,657,000 bushels in 14 countries. There are comparable returns for 11 of these, which, between 1909 and 1913, produced 80 per cent of the world crop. Their production in 1920 was 3,703,342,000 bushels, compared with 3,514,029,000 in 1919.

Potatoes in 14 countries totaled about 1,500,000,000 bushels. Ten of these countries, usually producing 17 per cent of the total, raised 1,032,000,000 bushels in 1920 and 992,357,000 in 1919.

Nearly all of these gains in cereals are outside of Europe. Of the belligerents France shows the greatest recovery. It has more wheat, barley and oats than 1919, but far less than its pre-war average. German, Hungarian and Italian production shows a sad falling off, compared with 1919. Rye is one of Germany's principal crops and, in fact, is the bread grain, but production in 1920 was only 193,000,000 bushels, compared with 222,000,000 the year before and pre-war average of 445,000,000. There is plenty of food in the world, but, apparently, it is not in the right places.

STOCK SALE HALTED
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Raleigh News Office.

RALEIGH, North Carolina.—Licenses of 31 stock-selling companies in North Carolina have recently been suspended by the state insurance department. Among the license permits withdrawn are those for a number of alleged highly speculative oil concerns and several automobile and tire companies. Nineteen of the corporations have home offices in North Carolina. The chief reason for the suspension of license, says Commissioner Stacy W. Wade, is the existing financial depression and the fact that sound policy forbids the continued sale of those stocks to North Carolina citizens by professional stock salesmen where no resale can be had even at a heavy discount.

GASOLINE PRICE REDUCTIONS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A second reduction within a month in the price of gasoline and kerosene has been announced by the Sinclair Refining Company. Gasoline at filling stations will be 25 cents a gallon and tank wagon deliveries 23 cents. The Standard Oil Company of Indiana also has announced a price reduction of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline, bringing the price at filling stations down to 25 cents a gallon. The reduction is effective throughout the middle western territory.

MARKET AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York.—Comparative averages in the stock market follow:

| | Mon. | Tues. | Mon. | Tues. |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 20 rails | 76.17 | 76.17 | 76.17 | 76.17 |
| 20 industrials | 76.13 | 76.13 | 76.13 | 76.13 |
| 20 coppers | 26.61 | 26.61 | 26.61 | 26.61 |

CRUDE OIL PRICES CUT

SHREVEPORT, Louisiana.—The Standard Oil Company of Louisiana has reduced its market prices on all grades of crude oil except heavy caddo crude below 32 degrees gravity, 50 cents a barrel. The Gulf Pipe Line Company of Houston, Texas, announce a price of \$1.50 a barrel on coastal crude oil, a reduction of 50 cents.

Present Fundamental Conditions are without Precedent;

therefore
Exceptional Care is Necessary
in making Proper Investments.

Our experience and facilities are at the service of both SMALL and LARGE Investors

| | DUE | PRICE | YIELDING ABOUT |
|--|--------------|--------|----------------|
| The Steel & Tube Co. of America gen. mtg. s. f. series-C cpn. 7s | Jan. 1951 | 95 1/4 | 7.40 |
| Danville, Champaign & Decatur Ry & Light Co. cons & ref. coll. mtg. cpn 5s | Mar. 1938 | 72 | 8.00 |
| Columbus Power Co. 1st mtg. cpn. | 5s Apr. 1936 | 80 | 7.15 |
| Blackstone Valley Gas & Elec. Co. 1st & gen. mtg. cpn. | 5s Jan. 1939 | 84 | 6.50 |
| Mississippi River Power Co. 15 year s. f. gold deb. cpn. 7s | Nov. 1935 | 91 3/8 | 8.00 |

Lists and detailed information upon request

Estabrook & Co.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WORLD EVENT FOR
CUP RACE DESIRED

King Albert Desires All Sizes and
Types of Sailing Yachts From
All Nations to Enter Freely
for Championship of the Seas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
From its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The hospitality and courtesy extended to the King and Queen of Belgium during their American trip last year are responsible for the offer by King Albert of a cup for an ocean race for sailing yachts from Sandy Hook to Ostend.

It was said by Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Ambassador to the United States, that, ever since his visit to the United States, King Albert had desired to do something to mark publicly his appreciation of his cordial reception by the Americans and the entertainment extended to him, especially along the Atlantic seaboard. Now that the war is over, and the seas are safe for craft of all sorts, it seemed a fitting thing to lend encouragement to a yacht race which should include craft from any nation sufficiently interested to enter the race and which should begin off the American shores and end in the waters of what was before the war "Gay Ostend," and which may now look forward to a return of favor by the tourist and pleasure seekers.

The King desires to make this truly a "world event," an actual championship race for the supremacy of the high seas and all sizes and types of sailing yachts from all nations may enter freely. One of the criticisms of yachts that had to cross the ocean, seeking to win a cup from its holder on the other side, has been that it was at a disadvantage. Here, all alike will have to brave the elements and the hazards of a long ocean voyage. Yachtsmen affirm that the race, will not necessarily favor the larger craft, since in the various kinds of weather encountered in crossing the ocean, the lighter craft would have an advantage in light breezes over the heavier.

King Albert thoughtfully set July 4, the great national holiday for the start from the American shores, and this will bring the yachts off Ostend at a time when the winds are most favorable there as well as at the height of the season for the resort.

Asked as to whether this international, across-the-ocean race was likely to become an annual affair, the Belgian Ambassador replied that one could not look into the future and that King Albert had offered the cup only for this one race, but he thought it probable that if this race proved as successful as present expressions of enthusiasm seem to indicate it might well be repeated.

Baron de Cartier repeated that this race, while it would be a great sporting event, was more than that—that it was the tribute of the Belgian King to America and to the return of peace conditions. No further details regarding the race have been received other than were given out on Saturday by the Ambassador.

Notifications to Be Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Ambassador to the United States, who made the announcement of King Albert's offer of a cup for a trans-Atlantic yacht race, is expected to come to this city from Washington late this week and upon his arrival official notification of the offer, to the three American yacht clubs invited to name a starting committee, is expected to be made.

The New York, Atlantic and Larchmont clubs have evidenced a desire to receive such official notification before they take action toward appointing the starting committee. In addition to these three, the Ambassador is expected to include appointment of other committees, among which will probably be one of newspaper writers to cooperate in preparations for the event.

SEATTLE WINS FROM
VANCOUVER SEVEN

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE
Club— Won Lost P. C.
Seattle 8 5 412
Vancouver 7 8 338
Victoria 4 8 233

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Outplaying Vancouver in practically all departments of the game in the second period of one of the fastest games in the annals of the Pacific Coast Hockey League, Seattle scored a brilliant victory over the local sept at the Arena Monday night, the final score being 4 to 3. It was the first loss the home team has sustained on the local rink. In the last few minutes of play Vancouver, with the score 4 to 1 against it, played desperately and bombarded Seattle with a fusillade of shots only to be denied evening up matters. When the time-keeper's whistle blew after two goals had been scored.

In the first period Foyston broke through for the first score for Seattle after eight minutes' play, but less than five minutes later Cook equalized for Vancouver. The second period was all Seattle, the visitors making a big attack on Lehman, who, however, held out until 15 minutes had elapsed, when Walker beat him, making the score 2 to 1. Still pressing, the Seattle forwards nearly scored on several occasions, but it was not until one minute before the period closed that Riley

broke through, and sent a well-timed pass to Morris, who scored. The period closed the score 3 to 1 in favor of Seattle. In the third period Vancouver rallied well, but could not penetrate the strong defense of the visitors. After seven minutes, however, Foyston scored and placed his team safe. Vancouver then took up control of the game, and for the rest of the game bombarded Holmes, and with five minutes to go Skinner scored. Back the home seven came and Holmes was pressed on all sides, and four minutes later J. Adams scored on a pass from Mackay. The summary:

SEATTLE VANCOUVER
Foyston, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

PURDUE DEFEATED,
LOSES LEADERSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
LAFAYETTE, Indiana.—The University of Michigan basketball team defeated the Purdue University team here Monday evening in a close and hard-fought game, 28 to 23. By virtue of the defeat the Old Gold and Black dropped from first to second place in the Western Conference basketball standing.

The defensive playing of the Michigan team was the outstanding feature of the game. It completely baffled the Purdue forwards and broke up the latter's offensive. Purdue scored only 23 field goals during the contest, 2 in the first half and 21 in the second period. R. J. Dunne '22, the Michigan center, was the outstanding star of the game. It was Dunne's splendid floor work and his basket shooting that kept the Michigan five in the lead from the start of the game. He scored 3 field goals.

Michigan was in the lead at the end of the first half, 13 to 13. The Purdue team rallied in the second half and came within 3 points of tying the score, but tactics adopted by Michigan to delay the game prevented the Old Gold and Black from further scoring. F. L. Coffing '21, D. S. White '22, and W. G. Eversman '22 played best for Purdue. White threw in 13 out of 23 attempts on foul goals. The summary:

MICHIGAN PURDUE
Karpus, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

FIRST DAY OPENS
IN SKATING RACES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
SARANAC LAKE, New York.—Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, New York, Charles Gorman, St. John, New Brunswick, Roy McWhorter, Chicago, tied 40 points each at the end of the first day in the national amateur championship skating races.

Jewtraw took the first 220-yard senior final, 34 entrants, third in the mile, 33 entrants. Gorman won second, 220-yard and the mile. McWhorter finished third, 220-yard, and first in the mile. All events were closely contested with many entries in each.

R. L. Wheeler, Montreal, the Canadian champion lost his chance for the finals in 220-yard to McWhorter, second heat semi-finals.

It was the largest field entering a meet ever held here, the best skaters from the United States and Canada, leading clubs have large delegations.

John Harding, president of the International Skating Union of America acted as referee, John Fitzgerald, vice-president as timer.

All entries in the junior events were from Saranac Lake and Lake Placid. The boys made excellent time in the 220-yard finals. A program of fancy and acrobatic skating was held, between the races. The summary:

220-Yard—Won by Charles Jewtraw; Charles Gorman, second; Roy McWhorter, third. Time—20½s.
One-Mile—Won by McWhorter; Gorman, second; Jewtraw, third. Time—20m. 5½s.
220-Yard, 12 year class—Won by Carl Parody, Lake Placid; Daniel Vannortwick, Saranac Lake, second; Wesley Moody, Saranac Lake, third. Time—25s.
880-Yard, 14 year class—Won by Harold Fortune, Lake Placid; Carl Parody, second; J. Bruce, Lake Placid, third. Time—1m. 41½s.
440-Yard, 12 year class—Won by Ernest Graves, Saranac Lake; Daniel Vannortwick, second; Wesley Moody and Robert Dewey, Saranac Lake, tied for third. Time—48½s.

DATES FOR OPEN GOLF PLAY
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The dates of the United States open gold championship tournament to be played over the course of the Columbia Country Club here have been announced as July 19 to 22.

WASHINGTON TAKES
TWO FROM OREGON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
SEATTLE, Washington.—University of Washington defeated University of Oregon Friday and Saturday, 36 to 31 and 50 to 26 respectively in the Pacific Coast Conference basketball race. Washington won Friday through a fine rally in the last five minutes by passing Oregon's lead of 30 to 28 in a spectacular series of field goals made mostly by Captain Talbot and H. E. Selik '21, center. Saturday Washington ended the first half 21 to 17 and in the next half completely overwhelmed Oregon, scoring 29 more points to Oregon's 9. The summaries:

First Game OREGON
Talbot, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Second Game OREGON
Talbot, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

MICHIGAN DEFEATS
CHICAGO'S QUINTET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois.—An unexpected defeat was given to the University of Chicago's basketball quintet here Saturday night by the University of Michigan's second-division team. A brilliant final play by the Maroons fell one basket short of tying the score, the game ending with the score 16 to 14 for the visitors.

Michigan's success was due to splendid guarding and some fine long-distance shots by G. W. Miller '22. Chicago seemed unable to solve the Wolverine passing combinations in the early periods and at the half time the score was 8 to 7 in favor of Michigan. The Maroons missed Clarence Vollmer '21, star forward. Capt. H. O. Crisler '21, Chicago guard, and R. J. Dunne '22, Michigan center, engaged in a skilled guarding duel. The summary:

MICHIGAN CHICAGO
Miller, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

CANADIENS DEFEAT
ST. PATRICKS 4 TO 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Canadiens defeated the St. Patricks here in the National Hockey League series Saturday 4 to 2. The first period ended 2 to 0 in favor of the Canadiens. The ice and the speed of the players made the second period very fast. Dye and Noble scored for St. Patricks, and Canadiens added 2 to their list. The summary:

CANADIENS ST. PATRICKS
Pitre, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

IOWA STATE TAKES
TWO STRAIGHT GAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Both games of the two-game series between Washington university and Iowa State College, went to 0 in favor of the Canadians. The ice and the speed of the players made the second period very fast. Dye and Noble scored for St. Patricks, and Canadiens added 2 to their list. The summary:

ST. LOUIS IOWA STATE
Pitre, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

At the end of the first period Washington was playing against a score of 17 to 2. The two points had resulted from free throws, one by T. C. Thompson '22 and the other by W. T. Thumser '23. Five minutes after the start of the second period Thumser netted a shot; he followed this with another and Thompson and E. J. Gay-

HODDINOTT CLOSE
UPON SIMMS TOTAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
LONDON, England.—The matches played on January 8 in the first round of the Football Association Cup tournament, had no very great bearing on the positions of the leading goal-scorers in the Third Division of the Association Football League. E. Simms, Luton Town, who had led the field for some considerable time, increased his total by scoring a goal against Birmingham, but Francis Hoddinott did even better by obtaining a couple for Watford against Exeter City. This achievement brought him out from the little party striving behind Simms, and established him firmly as runner-up. H. J. Fleming, the Swindon amateur, brought himself level with Albert Fairclough, of Southend United, these two players being bracketed third. King, of Brentford, was the only one to join his name with those who have scored 10 or more goals. The list:

First Game
IOWA STATE WASHINGTON
Green, Paige, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Second Game
IOWA STATE WASHINGTON
Shepard, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

YALE STILL LEADS
THE CHAMPIONSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—The squash tennis team of the Yale Club clinched the Class B team championship yesterday by a clean-cut victory over the team of the Crescent Athletic Club, winning 5 matches to 2 in spite of a defeat, while the Columbia Club obtained a second place by winning 3 to 1. The summary:

Yale Club 10 0 1.000
Columbia Club 7 3 700
Crescent Athletic Club 5 4 553
Harvard Club 5 5 500
New York Club 4 6 400
D. K. E. Club 2 6 250
Army and Navy Club 1 8 111

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—Local racquet players more than evened up for their defeat of the previous week at Philadelphia in the intercity matches here last Saturday when they won four straight matches, bringing the series up to five matches to three in favor of New York.

The feature match was between Jay Gould, open court-tennis champion, paired with Russell Thayer, for Philadelphia, and Snydam Cutting and R. F. Cutting representing New York. This match went five sets before the New York men were returned the winners. Gould and Thayer lacked team-work, the former doing practically all the playing for his side. The Cuttings played finely together. The summary:

Payne Whitney and C. E. Sands, New York, defeated G. H. Brooke and Schofield Andrews, Philadelphia, 6-5, 6-3, 6-0.
J. H. Smith Jr. and Maurice Roche, New York, defeated W. J. McGinn and C. Roberts, Philadelphia, 5-1, 6-0, 6-2.
Snydam Cutting and R. F. Cutting, New York, defeated Jay Gould and Russell Thayer, Philadelphia, 1-6, 6-5, 6-0, 6-5, 6-4.
Hewitt Morgan and Edgar Leonard, New York, defeated J. Bell and Daniel Hutchinson, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.

CHICAGO DEFEATED
BY A SINGLE POINT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
IOWA CITY, Iowa.—By a margin of one point, the University of Iowa won its first Western Conference basketball game of the season Monday night at the expense of the University of Chicago. The score was 17 to 16.

Most of the time Iowa was in the lead, although the Maroons had the score 9 to 9 at the end of the first half. F. J. Shimek '21 and C. J. Lohman '22, Iowa forwards, divided 6 baskets in the process of the game, and with 1 each in the second half and 2 by G. H. Frohwein '22, had the score 17 to 13 in their favor with about five minutes to play. R. D. Birkhoff '21, for Chicago, made his first basket of the evening a moment later and counted a free throw with less than two minutes to play; but Iowa hung on the remaining one-point margin until the game ended.

The guarding of Capt. R. J. Kaufmann '21 and A. De Vane '22 of Iowa, together with the effective basket-shooting of Robert Halladay '22, Chicago center, featured the game. The Maroons' forwards were held to basket each. The summary:

IOWA CHICAGO
Lohman, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

HODDINOTT CLOSE
UPON SIMMS TOTAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
LONDON, England.—The matches played on January 8 in the first round of the Football Association Cup tournament, had no very great bearing on the positions of the leading goal-scorers in the Third Division of the Association Football League. E. Simms, Luton Town, who had led the field for some considerable time, increased his total by scoring a goal against Birmingham, but Francis Hoddinott did even better by obtaining a couple for Watford against Exeter City. This achievement brought him out from the little party striving behind Simms, and established him firmly as runner-up. H. J. Fleming, the Swindon amateur, brought himself level with Albert Fairclough, of Southend United, these two players being bracketed third. King, of Brentford, was the only one to join his name with those who have scored 10 or more goals. The list:

Player and Club— Goals
E. Simms, Luton Town 11
F. Hoddinott, Watford 10
H. J. Fleming, Swindon Town 10
J. H. Dorr, Brighton & Hove Albion 10
T. H. Gilbey, Gillingham 10
C. W. Bailey, Reading 10
W. J. Smith, Queens Park Rangers 10
William Batby, Swindon Town 10
J. H. Dorr, Brighton & Hove Albion 10
J. Conner, Crystal Palace 10
E. Smith, Crystal Palace 10
George Whitworth, Northampton 10
T. H. Gilbey, Gillingham 10
J. Moore, Southampton 10
W. Wright, Exeter City 10
J. H. Dorr, Brighton & Hove Albion 10
W. Rawlings, Southampton 10
A. S. Leigh, Bristol Rovers 10
J. Walker, Merthyr Town 10
T. H. Gilbey, Gillingham 10
J. Gregory, Queens Park Rangers 10
A. Matheson, Luton Town 10
James Stokes, Swindon Town 10
William Keen, Millwall 10
Edward Rodgeron, Brighton & Hove Albion 10
Frank Stringfellow, Portsmouth 10
W. E. Chesser, Merthyr Town 10
J. C. Clarke, Grimsby Town 10
J. Whibley, Crystal Palace 10
James Broad, Millwall 10
Travers, Norwich City 10
Charles White, Watford 10
A. Dornin, Southampton 10
Ivor Jones, Swansea Town 10
C. Vowles, Exeter City 10
J. Moore, Crystal Palace 10
Robert Dennison, Norwich City 10
D. Collier, Grimsby Town 10
George Sheffield, Plymouth Argyle 10
H. Dobson, Newport County 10
J. Edmondson, Swansea Town 10

NEW YORK PLAYERS
MAKE CLEAN SWEEP

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NEW YORK, New York.—Local racquet players more than evened up for their defeat of the previous week at Philadelphia in the intercity matches here last Saturday when they won four straight matches, bringing the series up to five matches to three in favor of New York.

The feature match was between Jay Gould, open court-tennis champion, paired with Russell Thayer, for Philadelphia, and Snydam Cutting and R. F. Cutting representing New York. This match went five sets before the New York men were returned the winners. Gould and Thayer lacked team-work, the former doing practically all the playing for his side. The Cuttings played finely together. The summary:

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PUBLIC INTEREST
IN FREE LECTURES

Somewhat Diminished Attendance
at the Lowell Institute Events
Indicates a Change in the
Attitude of the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Changes in the public attitude—some of which are regarded as passing and others as permanent—toward free public lectures of a highly educational nature are seen in the somewhat diminished attendance at the Lowell Institute public lectures. On the other hand, interest in the free evening courses for industrial foremen, collegiate courses and the teacher's school, all of which are conducted by the institute, appears to have maintained a high level or increased.

In 1836, under the will of John Lowell Jr., a bequest of \$250,000 was made for "the maintenance and support of public lectures, to be delivered in Boston, upon philosophy, natural history, the arts and sciences, or any of them, as the trustees shall, from time to time, deem expedient for the promotion of the moral and intellectual, and physical instruction and education of the citizens of Boston." On December 31, 1839, Edward Everett delivered the first lecture under the Lowell Institute foundation. Since that time noted speakers and authorities from all nations have given single or series lectures under the institute, and people who have attended them are scattered throughout the world.

For its eighty-first season the Lowell Institute is carrying forward five series, three of which are substantially college extension courses, the fourth the regular public lectures, and the fifth lectures on current topics in theology. A Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, is trustee of the institute, the will providing that the trustee be a member of the Lowell family. President Lowell recognizes as one of the temporary causes of smaller attendance, a condition which existed in the season of 1919 and 1920 and appears to have extended to this current season, "a certain inertia and mental weariness brought about by the prolonged strain of the great war."

"It is not only temporary causes that diminish attendance," President Lowell points out, however. "The growth in other means of acquiring information, the development of public libraries and the cheapness of books and magazines have reduced the desire for systematic popular lectures. The public will go to single addresses to see and hear a speaker, but they care less than formerly to attend courses of lectures. Most people deeply interested in a subject prefer to wait until the lectures are published in a permanent form."

Carrying out this expression by the trustee of the institute, it is pointed out that within the past few years the number of organizations providing lectures and courses of discussion has grown enormously. Women's clubs, civic organizations, business and commercial groups, and professional associations have increased. Many of the women are concentrating on citizenship study; the men on lecture and discussion of the complications of the present international situation. The opinion is also advanced that having gathered momentum along one track during the war, many people have not allowed down sufficiently to branch off into the bypaths which provide a setting and balance for the thought and study done along the single way.

Whether any new departure with regard to the lectures, such as more extensive advertising, should be taken in order to give them the same public and, if so, what should be done, is a question provocative of varied opinion. A man who has attended the Lowell Institute lectures for 35 years replied when asked what could be done to assure that the lectures reached more people, "We don't want to popularize them."

While this attitude is regarded as fundamentally selfish by other patrons of the lectures, they generally agree that it is right so far as popularization threatens a cheapening of the tone of the courses. On the other hand, people whose attendance at the Lowell Institute lectures has been increasingly desultory, assert that some of the courses could fulfill the requirement of being "more erudite and particular" without being devoted to subjects of interest to professional groups alone or to those of solely academic outlook.

DRUGGISTS AID IN
LAW ENFORCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SANTA BARBARA, California—The sale of wine of peppin has been stopped in the pharmacies of Santa Barbara city, by reason of an agreement between the druggists who are willing to cooperate with the police in stamping out traffic in various liquids used as substitutes for liquor. The peppin case is an example of the active campaign now being waged here for a completely dry city. Numerous arrests and convictions for violation of the Volstead act have occurred hereabouts within the last year, but the findings do not point to the existence of any organized effort or conspiracy to make and market illicit liquor.

DIPLOMATIC BILL
PASSED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Acceptance of the London house of J. Pierpont Morgan as a permanent residence for the United States Ambassador was authorized Monday by the

INQUIRY PROPOSED
INTO CREDIT PLAN

Resolution in House of Representatives Seeks Investigation Into Operation of Alleged Money Trust and Its Result

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Serious charges are made against the so-called "money trust" in a resolution introduced in the House of Representatives this week by John M. Baer (R.), Representative from North Dakota. The resolution urges an immediate investigation of the charge that money and credit are controlled and legitimate commerce and industry paralyzed by a small group of international bankers working through the federal reserve system.

"It is charged, and there is good reason to believe, that the lawless money that should be in circulation to sustain values and pay debts, has been drawn to New York by high interest rates," the resolution states. These rates, it is asserted, run from 20 to 30 per cent and the money "is being used by international bankers, members of the federal reserve system and affiliated banking houses and trust companies, for speculation and gambling in the property of the people and the products of labor for private gain."

Results of Deflation
It is also declared that "as a result of the deflation 3,500,000 laborers are now in enforced idleness, causing untold suffering and a loss of hundreds of millions of dollars in the productive power of the people at a time when it is most needed."

International bankers and affiliated banking houses are charged with the responsibility for the existing "deflation." "The financial interests of Wall Street," the resolution asserted, "have made millions of dollars out of the misfortunes and miseries of the world within the last five years," and "now are enforcing a drastic deflation which will double the value of their bonds—debts against the people."

A number of "disastrous conditions" alleged to exist in the farming communities of the west and the south, as a result of deflation, are set forth in the resolution. Four banks in New York City are charged with having borrowed more than \$460,000,000 from the federal reserve system, or "more than was loaned to the farmers and merchants of 21 states."

"It is the business of the representatives of the people in Congress to know why money is so scarce in the interior, where the real wealth of the country is so largely produced and where money is so distressingly needed," the resolution declares.
Full Inquiry Proposed
The House Banking and Currency Committee is authorized to hold public hearings during both sessions and recesses. It is also authorized to employ counsel and experts, and to compel the attendance of witnesses.
The Comptroller of the Currency, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Commissioner of the Bureau of Corporations are specifically directed to place at the service of the committee all information at their disposal. It was the refusal of the Comptroller of the Currency to divulge such information in 1913, it is stated, which finally led to the cessation of the Pujo committee's hearings. A completion of the report undertaken by that committee is also called for.
Concluding, the resolution demands that a report be made to Congress "as to the progress made by international bankers and members of the Federal Reserve Bank during the war and up to the close of investigation."

ALAMEDA FAVORED AS
FLEET NAVAL BASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The full membership of the congressional joint committee created to select Pacific coast naval bases has unanimously recommended Alameda, on San Francisco Bay, as the general fleet naval base. Other bases recommended were San Diego and San Pedro for aviation and San Pedro for a submarine base. The subcommittee of the committee recommended that be established at a cost not exceeding \$4,000,000.

SOCIALISTS BUY NEWSPAPER

SHEBOYGAN, Wisconsin—The Sheboygan Telegram, an evening newspaper, has been transferred to the Farmers and Laborers Publishing Company, all of the officers and directors of which are members of the Socialist Party. The incorporators of the company include three Socialist leaders and two former Socialist county officers.

FISH COMPANY LOSES SUIT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Laws of Alaska imposing taxes on by-products of the herring fishing industry have been upheld by the Supreme Court. The opinion of the court was given in the suit brought by the Alaska Fish Sales Company against Weinstein G. Smith as treasurer of the Territory to recover \$10,000 paid as taxes on fish oil and fish meal.

GIFTS TO EDUCATION BOARD

NEW YORK, New York—The general education board of the Rockefeller Foundation has increased its resources to the extent of \$70,000,000 through gifts of John D. Rockefeller in the last year, the annual report of the board says.

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ADDITIONAL TAX
ON CORPORATIONSGovernor of California Favors
Plan to Readjust Assessments
and Advises Measures in the
Interest of Public Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Oil companies, public utilities, and all corporations will have to show reason, it is stated, why they should not assume a greater part of the tax burden of the new budget of \$80,000,000 necessary to run the California state government for the next two years.

Gov. William D. Stephens in his message to the Legislature outlining the necessity for levying this extra tax, said:

"Our fiscal officers until recently felt assured that the prevailing income and revenue would be ample to provide for all necessary state expenditures, and that no unusual tax would be made upon the people of the State. At the last election however, the people voluntarily assumed an additional large burden of taxes by passing legislation calling for heavy appropriations, and it is because of this voluntary action of the people themselves that the financial difficulties referred to have arisen."

"The measure providing for a new teachers' wage is estimated to impose an additional financial burden of over \$13,000,000 biennially. The highway bonds involve an additional financial burden of approximately \$4,000,000. In other words, these two measures alone adopted by the people, by means of the initiative, impose an increased biennial expenditure of about \$17,000,000."

"It is also happily true that during the last four years of stress and strain, in which we have seen money values drop approximately 50 per cent, and prices correspondingly rise, California has kept well within the limits of her revenue, and is today in as sound and stable a financial condition as any other state in the Union. All of us, taxpayers and officials alike, must face the facts, however much we may wish otherwise; that governmental costs, as all other costs, cannot reasonably be expected to return to the levels that were prevalent under pre-war conditions."

"The State Board of Control is now estimating the relative burden of taxation borne by private taxpayers, and by those public utilities corporations from which the State derives its income, and I am advised that the figures indicate that an additional tax can be imposed upon the public service corporations, which would not be disproportionate to the common tax paid by all."

The Governor has proposed reorganization of the state departments, in the interest of economy, the reorganization, however, not to interfere with efficiency.

The first move of the State to meet the tax problem has been taken by the Revenue and Taxation Committee of the Legislature in notifying the Standard Oil Company and other public utilities to appear and show cause why the additional tax should not be levied. The corporation has threatened to carry the matter to the court.

The budget two years ago was \$47,000,000, compared with \$80,000,000 asked for by the State Board of Control of the present Legislature.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, January 31, 1921.

I WAS anxious on the first night of William Archer's play, "The Green Goddess." For many years I have known him: many of his books I have reviewed, including "Poets of the Younger Generation" (now out of print), and "Playmaking," which is not out of print, and for which there is a constant demand by budding playwrights. "In it he tells us how not to write plays; and he confesses that he could not write a play on any terms. But he can write dramatic criticism. No one better. Walkley, Bernard Shaw, Max Beerbohm are different, but they are not better than William Archer, who has seen and written temperately and truthfully about every London play of importance for 30 years and more.

I WAS anxious because this is William's first play, and I could not help recalling the literary men—Thomas Hardy, Henry James, George Moore, Joseph Conrad—who have essayed the stage, and who have not triumphed. Lo, before the end of the first act my anxiety was over. I turned to Belinda and said, "This is all right." At the end of the second act I said, "This is a money-getter." At the end of the third act I said, "Archer has put it over." At the end of the fourth act I cheered with the rest.

THIS play is the work of a craftsman. The author of "Playmaking," and has demonstrated his theories, and has had the courage, not common among intellectuals, to keep his feet on the ground and his head away from the clouds. But the play has atmosphere, and it gains enormously from the exquisite acting of George Arliss and the perfect stage setting of Winthrop Ames. Mr. Archer should write an epilogue chapter to "Playmaking," under the title, "How I did it." Critics are requested to note, and to remember that the scene is not laid in India. The action passes in a remote region beyond the Himalayas. Those who are acquainted with the ways of the British Censor are aware how important it is to insist that the Archer-Archer "Raja of Rukh" is not an Indian potentate.

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER has taught himself how to write plays. Mr. St. John Ervine does it by instinct. On the same day I saw and read his "Mixed Marriage." If ever there was a born dramatist it is Ervine, but he has yet to prove that he can work upon a canvas that has nothing to do with Ireland. In an Irish kitchen in Belfast or County Down he is superb, and his plays are as fine in the study as they are on the stage. Now I am wondering what Mr. Drinkwater will make of "Mary Stuart" and "Oliver Cromwell." Can he infuse into them the ardent, homely simplicity, plain sense and idealism of his "Lincoln"?

CARL SANDBURG is having a good press in London. The Nation gives a column, and a turn, to his "Smoke and Steel." But the Nation, brought up on New England literature is a little troubled about Mr. Sandburg's violent materialism. It remarks: "His book is an ambitious attempt to reproduce the dynamic energy, the furious strife, the kaleidoscopic surge of forces, the roar and glare of commerce and material success. Steel clashes against steel and sparks fly. But whether or not these are the fires of Moloch and whether the office of the poet is to be the priest of raging heathen gods, Mr. Sandburg, ministering to smoke and steel, does not pause to ask."

EDGAR LEE MASTERS' "Domesday Book" is also being noticed in London. The Evening Post of New York tried to draw Arnold Bennett on the subject. But Mr. Bennett knows too much about the working day, and the price of a ticket per thousand words. He replied politely, but briefly, in his short letter he said: "I read 'Domesday Book' at two sittings. This alone is praise, as I am not an ardent reader. I cannot give my views on the book adequately, as to do so would mean an article."

HERE are a few jottings from my correspondence, and from talk. Correspondent M. writes: "I have greatly enjoyed the Henry James Letters; they have given me an entirely new, and, as I believe, true idea of what he stood for, from first to last." Correspondent C. says: "Can't you write a long article about the 'mental giant,' Jack London, especially his 'Martin Eden'?" Correspondent N. begs for a comment on the subject "Current Taste in Fiction." An answer to this would need a long article, but if I must reply, and at once, I should say that the current taste in fiction in America, among educated readers, is for realistic stories about life in pushing western towns, and for period novels of place such as "The Age of Innocence," by Mrs. Wharton. I was talking about this book and commending it to a grandfather, a wise and good man. He shook his head. "I don't like it," he said. "It leads you nowhere. It offers no solution. It teaches nothing." I looked at him curiously, but with admiration, and said, "What kind of a modern novel do you like?" He answered, "The 'Crisis,' by Winston Churchill."

I DROPPED in upon Mr. Smiles, attracted by a book called "Why Authors Go Wrong." As I was looking through it and making up my mind not to be a buyer, a customer entered and asked Mr. Smiles if he carried ledgers and account books. He answered sweetly in the negative. Presently another customer came in. "May I use your phone?" "With pleasure," said Mr. Smiles, led the inquirer to the instrument, and then turned to me with a smile. "You are very considerate," I remarked. "My dear sir," said Mr.

Smiles, "one of the necessary attributes of a bookseller is angelic patience."

TO Straight Statements I have added the following:

"I learn that I have blossomed into a playwright. This is news to me. I know very little about the stage. I am incurious about it; I am quite sure I shall never be clever enough to write a play. But my friend, Mr. St. John Ervine, has made a play out of an early book of mine, and apparently he is modestly putting my name, or some body is putting my name, before his own. It is his play. My share in it has been simply to supply the book, the original raw material so to speak, and afterward to spend three or four days with the real and only playwright, chiefly in a summer house, reading over the dialogue and making the most modest suggestions, which he accepted or rejected as he thought good. It seems to me that he has made a very ingenious and pleasing adaptation of my story, but I know practically nothing about this business" (—H. G. Wells in a published letter referring to the dramatization of "The Wonderful Visit").

SOMETIMES I think that I should add to "New Books I should like to read" a brief list of "New Books I ought to read." Among them would be "A Survey of English Literature from 1830 to 1880," by Professor Oliver Elton. This is a continuation of his "Survey of English Literature from 1780 to 1830." Each is sound, each, in its way, a classic, each a work that no gentleman's library should be without. Were I beginning my literary career I should certainly plod through these books, but now I content myself with advising others to read them. Mr. Hugh Walpole, I observe, selects "A Survey of English Literature from 1830 to 1880" as one of the very important volumes of 1920. He says: "It is so entirely admirable in its arrangement, style, balance and justice that it gives lustre and distinction to the whole literary production of the year."

I HAVE just been reading some extracts from Professor Elton's "1830 to 1880" volume, and do you know, they really make me want to read the book. Of Mrs. Gamp he says: "She has received eternal form, and so partakes of 'being' and 'not-being' that she resolves their difference better than Hegel." Of Macaulay: "Behind his prose is the long, twofold eighteenth century tradition of plain dictation, I fighting rhetoric." And does not the following paragraph cut into the consciousness:

"Cosmic emotion, which so few can feel, was recommended by Clifford. . . . The words agnostic and agnosticism were hatched in the Metaphysical Society, and are now found in census returns, and also (profanely clipped) in undergraduate slang. Secularism, secularist, are in use, but they still have a raw, dogmatic, out-law air."

AMONG the new books that I should like to read are:

"Things That Have Interested Me," by Arnold Bennett.

Because this is a Diary or commonplace Book kept by this hardheaded, observant man of letters and business man, and I should like to read his commentary on life and literature.

"Four Plays for Dancers," by W. B. Yeats.

Because, for a change, I like to arise and go to luncheon.

"Mainwaring," by Maurice Hewlett.

Because I promised myself, years ago, that I would always read a new novel, dealing with modern times, by Maurice Hewlett.

CHINESE TRAITS

Les Peuples d'Extrême-Orient. La Chine. Par Emile Hovelague. Paris. E. Flammarion. 6.75 francs.

In his introduction Mr. Hovelague calls attention to the lack of understanding which persists in the Occident about questions concerning the Chinese. To understand the oriental people, he says, we must approach him by way of literature. . . . art; his political activity or his scientific achievement we may not hold in high esteem, but if we extend that contempt to the man himself we will be as foolish as if we laughed at Mr. Jack Hobbs, the cricketer, for not being golf champion. Of late years we have advanced in this respect, considering the publication of books like Professor Giles' "Civilization of China" in the Home University Library, or the verse translations of Mr. Arthur Waley and some others have done infinite good in widening our thoughts.

The chief advantage of the present volume is the wide field it covers; a graphic account of its cities from the point of view of the European traveler, a historical sketch of ancient China with its religions, its social thought and its art, the foreign relations of China and finally some useful pages on recent developments which have passed almost unnoticed in the clamor of war. It is hard to think of any other book on China which contains so much; especially interesting is the account of the setting up of the republic and in a widely different way the sketch of the fundamental ideas of Chinese aesthetics.

Mr. Hovelague writes clearly of those characteristics of Chinese thought that appeal very naturally to us of the West in the present days: "Justice and happiness are more valuable than knowledge and domination of material forces; neither power nor wealth are truly good in themselves; there is no other grandeur than sanctity, no other good than beauty, no other human tie between men than love of neighbor. For the Westerner the social unit is the individual, egoism the root of effort; for the Easterner it is the family, and the rule of his life is renunciation for it, complete domination by it, the sacrifice of the individual to the enhancement of the community."

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Life of Joseph Hodges Choate. By E. S. Martin. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 2 vols. \$10.

The life of Joseph Hodges Choate adds new meaning to the word citizen. Holding no important office through most of his experience, he had, none the less, long been universally recognized as a great public figure. A leader of the bar arguing cases of national and international importance, actively engaged in fostering a large number of institutions; yet he freely gave his voice to every good cause, and for decades he played an important part in molding public opinion.

His start in life was thoroughly propitious. His home environment in Salem, Massachusetts, where his forebears had been living since 1670, engendered in him habits of unceasing industry and ended him with ideals of patriotism and traditions of culture. He had a cheerful disposition and a mind that was quick, sure, and unfettered. His natural powers were able, by self-denial to carry on the family tradition of sending the boys to Harvard. In 1855, after Joseph had graduated from the law school, a kinsman and friend, the famous advocate Rufus Choate, recommended him to William M. Evarts, a leader of the New York bar. The latter opened a place in his own office, Butler, Evarts & Southmayd; and in 1859 the retirement of Mr. Butler created a vacuum which drew the young man into the firm. For 10 or 12 years he served "as junior to Mr. Evarts. . . . I learned to prepare the cases for trial and for argument," he writes, "and then to assist in preparing my senior for his vastly more important part of the work." . . . Thus he was working at the beginning of his career on the most important cases in the country; and before long he himself was appearing frequently in court as principal. Then, of course, he had found his métier; for it is as a barrister that his powers came most fully into play.

He had a wide range of sound learning, extraordinary power of discriminating and of discerning the crucial points; but he was remarkable above all for his ability to handle a case in court. The basis of his success at the bar and in his various non-professional activities will be discussed in a later paragraph. The basis is the same and his ideals are the same throughout. He believed that a citizen should render service to the community, and he gave freely of time and energy to politics, to individuals, to institutions, and to countless semi-public organizations.

Politics, of course, had the most important claim upon his energy. He attracted wide attention by the part that he played in breaking up the Tweed ring, and always his voice was influential. But Mr. Elihu Root truly says, "His activity was in the leadership of opinion, not in party management; he took little or no part in that. He sought no office and he entered into no combinations. He held no party office."

Of the institutions that owe him much one can find space to name only a few. He was an incorporator and continuously thereafter trustee of both the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History. He was president of the New York Association for the Blind, of the State Charities Aid Association, of the Union League Club, of the Harvard Club, of the Century Association, of the National Defense League, etc. His affection for Harvard University and his loyalty to it deserve special mention. On one occasion, when the president of the alumni could not solve a grave diplomatic problem, it was Mr. Choate's accession to the chair that saved the situation.

By no means the least of his services was through his uncounted occasional addresses and after-dinner speeches both here and during his six years in England as Ambassador. He always entertained, yet he always left behind him higher ideals and surer convictions.

And everywhere, always, he was the same man. He was dignified, even stately, in manner, and yet at the same time easy and natural; tall of figure and handsome of countenance with a wonderfully flexible tenor voice of great carrying power. He met his hearers as man to man and was never so happy as in the quick give and take of repartee. "He was always thinking of his object and carefully studying the minds and feelings of those to whom he spoke. He studied his judges, his judges, and his audiences with sympathetic insight, and his favorite method of capturing their judgment was . . . boldly invading the field of their personal experience and interest, making himself at home with them, and when he departed leaving his own ideas with his audience as part of their household goods."

Chaffing was a favorite weapon with him. He writes of an invitation to speak at a banquet of the Medical Association. "It is too good a chance to be lost—two or three hundred of them—and only two or three patients or laymen." His humor—and that is the very essence of the man—always sprang from the situation and not from the pages of a joke book. He almost never told stories. The following delicious bit of nonsense from a speech as Ambassador in London is typical. His success as Ambassador has been largely due, he says, to Lord Lansdowne, the chief of the British Foreign Office. "When the noble marquis escapes from . . . Downing Street . . . to his beloved retreat in the extreme southwest of Ireland, he finds himself in the next parish to the United States, with nothing between

as and him but fresh air and salt water. I have always found that my best time for dealing with him on American questions was when he returned refreshed and invigorated from that near approach to the western world."

Mr. Choate repeated to me years ago the following limerick:

There was a young man of St. Paul
At an English fancy dress ball;
Their mirth to provoke
He'd gone as a joke,
And nobody saw him at all.

He repeated it to deny the aspersions, of course. And his own popularity in Great Britain during his six years as Ambassador is a refutation of the still flourishing heresy. Even his chaffing was as popular there as here. A single instance of it will have to suffice—one from his speech at the farewell banquet given for him by the Lord Mayor of London: "My health proposed and my obituary pronounced by the Prime Minister, who he re-upon his ample shoulders all of this globe which the British drum-beat encircles, supported as he is, too, by such a number of possible Prime Ministers of the future, all ready and willing in the fulness of time, with consummate self-sacrifice, to relieve him of this great portion of his duty."

IV

His letters, also, contain examples of playful phrasing; for example he writes to his mother that his new son, ½ day old, "already indulges in the various sports peculiar to his age."

But what the letters accomplish best is the portrayal of his affection for his immediate family, and his unfailing reverence of his mother. This affection receives expression that is always adequate and sometimes beautiful, but one must blame the author of the two volumes which is before me for disproportion. Out of 800 pages which are given to excerpts from letters, scarcely two per cent are of letters to men. One, therefore, does not find in these pages any opportunity for first hand judgment of many things about Mr. Choate that one would like to know.

From the letters which are given, lively bits here and there emerge: "Lady Curzon has sent your letter 'to the Viceroy to answer.' They decline to renew the sunblinds over the sky light on the ground that they were put in order 2½ years ago, and that it is not their business to renew them. They have always closed all town houses they hired (5 in all) 8 months in the year, and so are not surprised at the wear & tear here, etc."

Harvard students of the present day would find the following, written in 1848, rather quaint: "I have been to Boston only once this term, and then I could not induce Tim to go, he thought it was too early in the term, and once in the term was about enough."

Besides the letters there are 130 pages of an autobiographical fragment. It is pleasantly discursive about his family tree (Choate, Hodges, Brown, Archer, English, Williams and Hollingsworth are the names he mentions) about Salem, Harvard, his training for the bar, and his early experience in New York down through his marriage, to the age of 30. Horace Mann fortunately came into power in time to improve greatly the quality of Harvard Mr. Choate writes: "I chose for my special studies Latin and Greek throughout my college course, and never had occasion to regret it, for the same mental exercises that required perfection in those subjects stood me well in hand all through the rest of my life in solving problems of law and diplomacy, or anything else that I had to work upon. I also found that committing to memory, although never required, was of infinite value as a mental discipline, and have always wondered why it has not been more generally kept up."

In addition to the letters and the autobiographical fragment there are about 150 pages of excerpts from Mr. Choate's speeches not included in the published collections, from newspaper reports of Mr. Choate's activities, and from addresses by others commemorating Mr. Choate. The address which Mr. Elihu Root delivered at the memorial meeting of the New York bar is admirably eloquent.

V

Although Mr. Martin's book is neither a carefully organized, well rounded portrait of Mr. Choate, nor a scholarly corpus of material for making such a portrait, yet the book does give us many interesting points of contact with its subject, and we leave the volumes with a better conception of a man who was well worth knowing.

Surveying his enormous productivity, one wonders how he ever found time for it all. One takes it for granted that what he said of his senior partner in the early '60s applies later to himself when he came to have a "devil" of his own. "He would come into court, when he found that he could rely upon my preparation, absolutely knowing nothing about the case, and would assume the conduct of it, and in a half day would appear to have possessed himself of every question to be tried in it, and every leading bit of evidence to be presented." But such power is only the beginning of an explanation.

He cherished all his life Rufus Choate's letter recommending him to Mr. Evarts: "He has decided to enroll himself among the brave and magnanimous of your bar, with a courage not unwarranted by his talents, character, ambition and power of labor. . . . It was the last three words that pleased him most; and in 1888 he explains more fully to a young interviewer his ideal—his philosophy of life: "Constant" labor is happiness, and success simply means labor to do more labor—more deeds far-reaching in their power and effect. Such success brings

about as much happiness as the world provides."

His labor was always the joyful, audacious, masterful exercise of great powers, and his philosophy mellowed and broadened so that in 1905 he was able to state: "I was brought up to believe that work, hard work, was the end and aim of life—that that was what we were placed here for. But on contemplating your best examples I have learned that work is only a means to a higher end, to a more rational life, to the development of our best traits and powers for the benefit of those around us, and for getting and giving as much happiness as the lot of humanity admits."

FOR ARTIST AND LAYMAN

Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsmen. By Joseph Pennell. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$25.

Mr. Pennell holds a curious position in the art book world. He interests and informs his readers, but he also irritates them. No one can tell us about the graphic arts better than he, but his readers are disturbed because he is so often in a state of anger about somebody or something. Anger is inimical to art. His love of art, that is the kind of art he likes, is only equalled by his dislike of the art he does not like, and his scorn for all those who are practicing the career, or business, of art in a way of which he does not approve. He must always be scolding; and so constant are these scoldings that the reader learns to disregard them, and to divide his books, or articles, or speeches into two parts: I The Useful, II The Useless.

It is more interesting and more profitable to consider the useful part of this handsome volume, and as it is of an uncommon character it may be well to describe just what it is, and Mr. Pennell's purpose in writing and shaping it.

As every one knows, or should know, (he was not born to blush unseen or waste his talent on the studio air), Mr. Pennell is an accomplished pen draughtsman, an lithographer, and etcher; and unlike most of his brother artists, he is willing and eager to give much of his time to the public welfare of art, especially the graphic arts. With this end in view he has published, collected from all climates, and accompanying each reproduction is a commentary on the artist by Mr. Pennell, always characteristic, for when Mr. Pennell admires he charges forward with the same impetuosity as when he hates.

The wise reviewer never criticizes an anthology. It is an individual's choice. No two men would ever agree on the best poems, prose, or pen drawings. All the reviewer should do is to examine the credentials of the anthologist. Mr. Pennell's are obvious, and it is flouts Fornal and Du Maurier, and exaggerates the talent of Walter Crane and Lalanne—that is his affair. Neither need his chapter on "The New Illustration" by which he means "Post Impressionism" delay me. It is merely unfair and unjust, and unlike the rest of the book, he has not chosen the best illustrations of Matisse, etc. The word he uses to describe these artists, "asses," is not in my list. And what does Mr. Pennell mean by saying that John Keats and Aubrey Beardsley suffered from "the hatred and spite of their contemptible contemporaries?" Beardsley would have laughed at this. His contemporaries were not contemptible, and those that I knew had affection, not hate, for Beardsley. But this sentence belongs to the Useless part of the book. Let me rather commend such very useful features as the technical chapters on pen drawing at the end, and the many swift salves of advice he discharges at craftsmen and students.

This is a volume that can be enjoyed by both layman and artist, for it is a beautiful picture book, and also an educative companion for the black and white craftsman. As the artist never reads he will not be disturbed by Mr. Pennell's animadversions. But the layman is much in the text that is valuable. What could be better than the latter portion of the following, from the chapter on "American Pen Drawing?" "I live on, but in the past, for there is no future worth looking forward to—at any rate in this land (America). But to tell how I made my drawings is better. I gave up all help and aids, I forgot perspective, and like other discoverers, discovered that the perspective I invented was known to the Italian primitives and used by Dürer. It is simply this, they never used any side vanishing lines. We have become accurate, we think, but we do not give the bigness, the feeling of things; as the old men did. You cannot make a skyscraper dignified if you make it by laws of modern perspective; you must forget them."

Perhaps when Mr. Harding comes into power the note of despondency sounded at the beginning of the above extract will disappear. Mr. Pennell is altogether too despairing about the condition of art, childishly despairing. Referring to the past, when he was living in London (odd! because he didn't seem to be happy, even there), he writes: "It is good to know now that one was a part in those wonderful days that that wonderful world—which is gone but never will be forgotten, though it is never to return. The world of art and letters is dead."

Oh, no! It is only because Mr. Pennell is living in Philadelphia that he thinks so.

AN ARGENTINE

Manuel Gálvez

The novel, in Spanish America, lags far behind poetry as a means of continental self-expression. The novel, indeed, seems so long to have been lived by the peoples who constitute the world to the south, that little time remained for the development of it into an artistic form. That is not to say that no novels are written, or that no works of enduring import have been produced; yet, taking the field by and large, the fiction of Spanish America is but at the beginning of its development.

The intellectual environment makes it so much easier to write in the smaller forms—the personal lyric, the short story, the prose poem. For these there is room in the newspapers, there is time in the lives of the readers, there is even the chance for financial reward. With a scarcity of publishers, the beginner finds himself forced to pay his own literary way—far more often than in the United States, where the practice is frequently denied, but none the less widely prevalent; and financing a novel is a much more serious proposition than sponsoring one's own booklet of poems. The man, then, who achieves a reputation as a novelist in a Spanish-American nation has done something more than write a book worth reading; he has in a measure broken new soil, opposed an iron will to an unfavorable environment, even made a sacrifice. These are not many, and when they appear their hearty reception at the hands of compatriots is a matter of national pride as well as of beautiful letters.

Among the few outstanding novelists of the southern continent is Manuel Gálvez of Argentina, a young man who has already made himself known as poet, editor, publisher, critic and writer of fiction. Gálvez is not the usual type of stylist, who is ready to sacrifice almost everything to a melodious phrase; not even in his poetry does he follow the easy path of mellifluous conceits which pour forth year after year like an Amazon of verse. His artistic faith is a simple, direct, realistic one, and when, some 11 years ago, his "Sendero de Humildad" (Path of Humility) appeared, the simplicity of the verses struck a new, if soft, note amongst the surrounding clamorous modernism. Into the poetry of his nation he brought something of the spirit that informed the verses of Coppee, Samain, and Francis Jammes; at the same time he brought an autochthonous breath, summoning pictures of the provincial towns, with their public squares, their ancient houses, the mountains in the background, the humble folk and their simple speech. His volume helped to purify the atmosphere, which was so heavily laden with importations from Paris, and thus contributed its modest share to the renovation being worked by Darío, Carriego, Bancho, and the great Argentine polygraph, Lugones.

As a poet, Gálvez looks to life itself, as seen by a Whitman, a Verhaegen—life that is lived as well as dreamed about. Sometimes that provincial existence which he sings so much seems to bore him, yet at moments he surprises little moments of beauty that redeem the blank hours.

His poetry plainly foreshadows the novelist that followed, for it is as a novelist that Gálvez makes his chief appeal. Here, too, he is true to the surrounding life, to the native scene. He has become the novelist of his nation, of the quiet interior town that cradles the past, of the bustling metropolis that enfolds the agitating present. He knows, as few know, the temperament of the national types, they reveal themselves at church, in business, at school, in the lower strata of society. He has been inspector of the high schools and has used the educational system as a theme for one of his novels; he has studied the situation of the working classes; he has served as art critic upon the important Argentine monthly, "Nosotros." In such very useful features as the technical chapters on pen drawing at the end, and the many swift salves of advice he discharges at craftsmen and students.

Just as there are no violent depths of passion in his poetry, so do his novels lack scenes of profound agitation. He is first of all the novelist of national manners, using his penetrating observations as the basis of his books. He is not, however, he has not taken for a writer of thesis novels, and rightly protests against such an assumption. His "La Maestra Normal" has been mistaken for an attack against lay education, whereas it merely reveals certain defects that have come under his eye; similarly, his "La Sombra del Convento" might be interpreted as an attack against Jesuits, whom it surely does not place in the best of lights, yet it has been highly praised by the chief critics of Spanish letters. As well say that "El Mal Metafísico" is an assault upon the wild ambitions of youth in a large city. But it is not. It is a moving presentation of Buenos Aires literary Bohemia, over which in former days our wives and sweethearts would have spent many a sentimental hour, even as today they would read

"Nacha Regules"—which reveals lower life in the flashy capital—with a mixture of sympathy and indignation.

The truth is that Gálvez feels too deeply for human nature to take sides too plainly—at least as a novelist. He may condemn fanaticism, but as "La Sombra del Convento" shows, he understands it. And really to understand it, in a measure to forgive. He may feel a certain scorn for the literary fanaticism of the ambitious youngster who starves with poetry rather than glut with modern machinery—yet he so portrays Carlos Rigas as to win the reader's sympathy from the beginning. And he understands the milieu as well as the humans who people it. His eye sees, perhaps, more deeply into the ambient than into the hearts of the folk. He is a meticulous realist, and himself relates to what trouble he put himself just to witness and make sure of a certain religious procession that he might with ease have read about. Here is at once his strength and his weakness. It may be due to his peculiar temperament that his scenes are at times more real, more impressive, than his personages, who are sketches as often as portraits. Perhaps his scorn for mere style as such has led him to the other extreme of too great disregard of proportion and verbal beauty. At any rate, one could rightly ask more spirit and less detailed observation, for Gálvez is by nature a novelist of the type that Spanish America needs today. He is a well-balanced personality, not likely to fly off the handle in a lyric paroxysm, and understands universal literary values.

SCHOOLBOY VERSE

Public School Verse, 1919-1920: An Anthology. With an Introduction by John Massfield. London: Heinemann. 3s. 6d. net.

For several years now undergraduates with a turn for writing verse have had the chance of offering their wares to a larger circle than reads the university magazines. And now the schoolboy poets are to have their chance. A scheme has been set on foot for the annual publication of a small volume of public school verse; and the first of these volumes has recently made its appearance. In a characteristic introduction, Mr. John Massfield answers some obvious objections to the scheme. "Some have said: 'It is nonsense, teaching boys to write poetry. It will make them moonstruck madmen, and unfit them for life.' I would say in answer that poetry cannot be taught. . . . But delight in poetry, one of the deepest of the delights of men, is in every one and can be trained and encouraged to the enlargement of all enjoyment. By delighting in poetry, and by endeavoring to write it, men learn to love the universe and to themselves. They learn the language of their race, and the passionate thoughts of their race, to love the one and live by the other. These are things well worth fostering."

"Others have said: 'Boys, whose work is printed in these collections, will have their heads turned with vanity. They will come to work for the professions designed for them. They will 'take to literature.' . . . To which Mr. Massfield replies, out of his intense love of his art: 'The heads of boys are less easily turned with vanity than the heads of young men. Even the poetical boy has many outlets for his energy besides his poetry. Poetry is not his life, but another enjoyment added to his life, as it ought to be. His life is a boy's life, comradeship and fun, interspersed with discipline. As to 'ceasing to work' for professions, surely the mind will always work best at the subjects best suited to it. As to 'taking to literature,' I've no doubt that some of them will. Some people do, in all generations, thank God!'"

Out of the score of boys whose work is represented in this anthology, there is none of whom one can say with certainty that here is a great poet in the making. On the other hand, there is none whose work is not interesting and promising. Much of it, naturally, is derivative, though no one predominant influence is visible. A point to note is the rarity of reference to the war. That, more than anything, gives one the sense of being in the presence of a new generation.

A ROMANES LECTURE

"The Idea of Progress," a pamphlet of 34 pages, published by the Oxford University Press, affords a convenient sample of the thought and expression of "the gloomy Dean," W. R. Inge, whose attitude toward things in general has been so widely discussed of late.

NOW READY TWO BOOKS BY "Q. R."

ART AND I

Mr. Lewis Hind (known to a wide circle as "Q. R.") is one of the few writers on art, whose work may be enjoyed by every class of reader. He writes gravely or gaily as the subject demands, but he never fails to hold the attention. After reading one of his articles on some work of art, the first impulse is "I must see that!"

Boards, \$2.50.

AUTHORS AND I

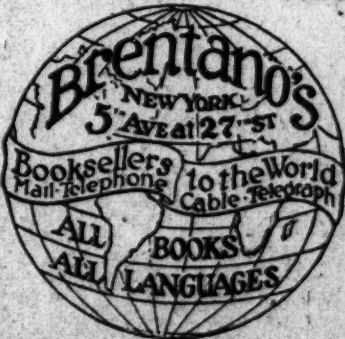
Mr. Hind knows everyone in the world of Letters. His pen-portraits (over 50 in number) include Barrie, Chesterton, "O. Henry," Galsworthy, Tolstoy, Whitman . . .

Uniform with "Art and I."

Boards, \$2.50.

OF ALL BOOKSELLERS

JOHN LANE CO., NEW YORK



THE HOME FORUM

Down Steps Orion to the West

Down steps Orion to the west,
High-headed, starry-eyed,
Watchful beneath his warrior-crown,
His sword upon his side.

Amid the unnumbered stars of night
He fills his measured space,
And covers under points of light
The fashion of his face.

He makes no gesture, gives no sign;
You form is all we know.
So bold and scabbard used to shine
Millions of years ago.

Upon his brow endures no frown
No tumult stirs his breast;
In martial stride he still goes down
With all his stars at rest.

—Laurence Hausman.

"Spelling Match"

The "Twentieth" school was built of logs hewn on two sides. The cracks were chinked and filled with plaster, which had a curious habit of falling out during the summer months, no one knew how; but somehow the holes always appeared on the boys' side, and being there, were found to be most useful, for as looking out of the window was forbidden, through these holes the boys could catch glimpses of the outer world—glimpses worth catching, too, for all around stood the great forest, the playgrounds of boys and girls during noon-hour and recesses; an enchanted land, peopled, not by fairies, elves, and other shadowy beings of fancy, but with living things, squirrels, and chipmunks, and weasels, chattering ground-hogs, thumping rabbits, and stealthy foxes, not to speak of a host of flying things. From the little gray-bird that twittered its happy nonsense all day, to the big-eyed owl that hooted solemnly when the moon came out. A wonderful place this forest, for children to live in, to know, and to love, and in after days to long for.

It was Friday afternoon, and the long, hot July day was drawing to a weary close.

Suddenly Hughie Murray, the minister's boy, a very special imp, held up his hand.

"Well, Hughie," said the master, for the tenth time within the hour replying to the signal.

"Spelling-match!"

The master hesitated. It would be a vast relief, but it was a little like shirking. On all sides, however, hands went up in support of Hughie's proposal, and having hesitated, he felt he must surrender or become terrifying at once.

"Very well," he said. "Margaret Aird and Thomas Finch will act as captains." At once there was a gleeful hubbub. Staves and books were slung into desks.

"Order! no spelling-match!" The

alternative was awful enough to quiet even the impish Hughie, who knew the tone carried no idle threat, and who loved a spelling-match with all the ardor of his little fighting soul.

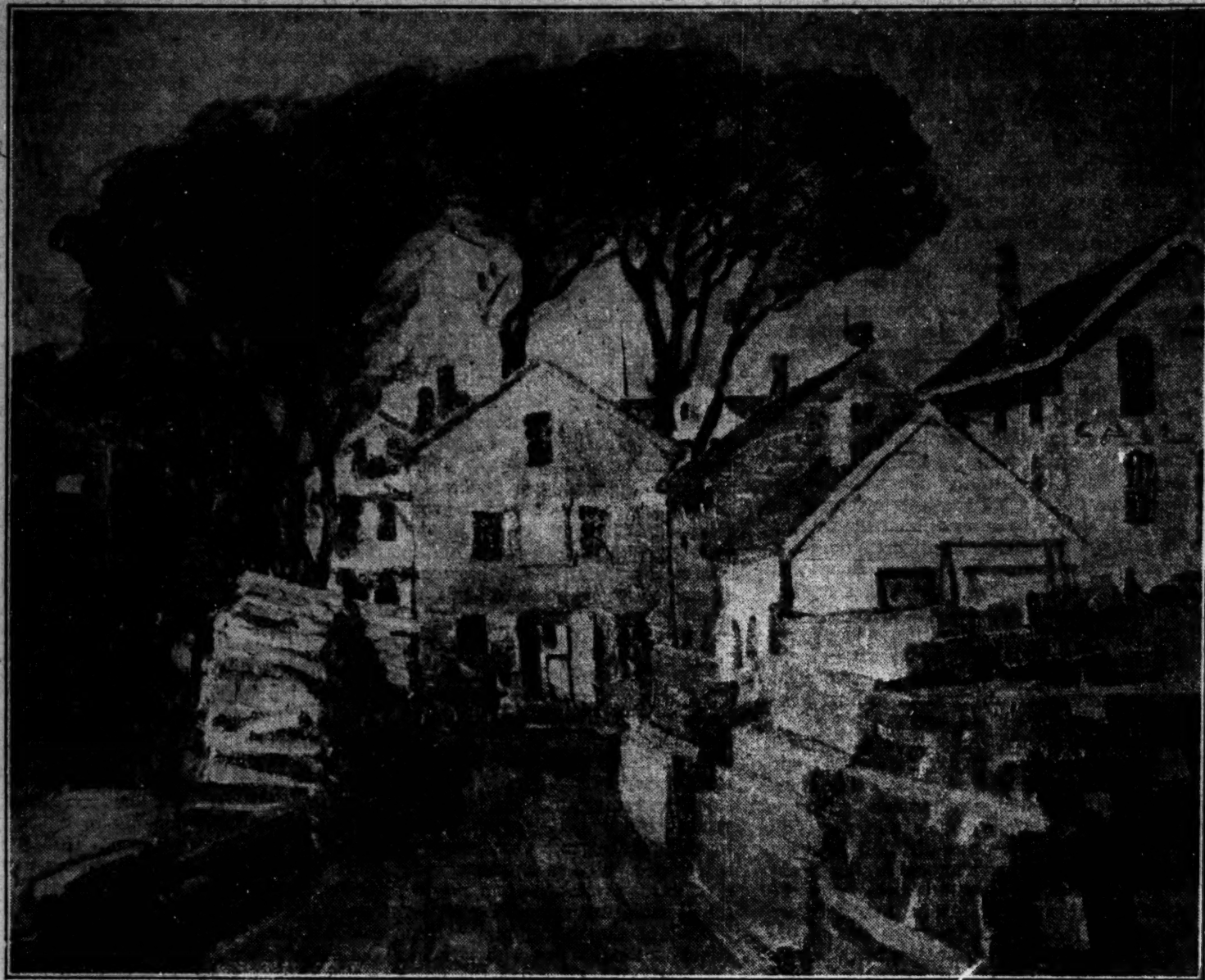
The captains took their places on each side of the school, and with careful deliberation, began the selecting of

yeils came almost together. There was a deep silence. All eyes were turned upon the master.

"I think Hughie was first," he said, slowly. A great sigh swept over the school, and then a wave of applause—"Glenarry School Days," by Ralph Connor.

and rhetoric, was obviously the suitable vehicle. Bach found it little more than a mathematical problem; a dry framework to be decorated with the principles of thorough-bass; he raised it to a living power, sympathetic, capable of infinite expansion, an instrument meet for all the ut-

pattern of its fabric is wrought upon with a much larger and simpler pattern of structure which encloses and reconciles the contrasts of detail; the artist is at work beside the artist; the architect waits upon the builder, and the fugue becomes a work of fine art—"Mastersingers," Filsen Young.



"Lumber Wharf," from the painting by C. W. Ashley

Photograph by Peter Jyles, New York

The Glamour of the Colours

Of all the pictorial Arts, major and minor—Painting in Oil or Water Colour, Engraving, Etching, and Lithography—it is Painting that makes to the mass of us the easiest and most fascinating appeal. Scarcely less than the others it may have the virtues of Design and of Draughtsmanship; in the magic of touch it is their equal; and it has richly what they wholly lack, the glamour of the colours of the world.

Changing circumstances, the passage of long time and of an endless variety of men and peoples, have allowed the art of the painter—the art of the etcher and engraver, too—to become at last only less than that of the writer, the record of the past and present—the record of the visible and of the vanished scene. Nor, any more than the great art of Literature, is Painting—or pictorial art broadly—simply that record. Not only nature and human nature lie within its purview. Conceptions and yearnings it has interpreted, as well as beginnings and facts. Its themes include the ardour of many a faith, and the hopes and dejections of men's dreams. Those who have practised it appear to the mind's eye in vast procession—figures innumerable, from the hours of an early civilization to those of a late.

For the procession begins; it may be, with Apelles, whose brush was used under the blue of Grecian heavens, and it does not quite end with Corot, Courbet, Manet, Bouguin, whose eyes were witnesses of tempered illumination, and of vaporous dawns, and of the pearl-grey, steely, oxidized silver, of the skies of France.—Sir Frederick Sandham, "Painters and Painting."

Bach's Fugues

As painting, alone of the arts, flourished in Flanders and Holland in the seventeenth century, and poetry in England in the sixteenth, so music flourished alone in Germany in the eighteenth century. Coming directly from the church, its germ in the plain song and chorale of the Reformation, it found its chief exponents in the organists and church musicians who alone had opportunities for presenting choral and instrumental works on an extended scale. Bach was the fine flower of these, a perfectly natural product of his time and circumstances.

And although he was a brilliant performer on many instruments, the organ was really Bach's instrument; its peculiar, indefinable, but infinitely grand and solemn genius was alone capable of giving full expression to his art; and the compositions written for it are his only works of which the form has not grown antiquated and out of date. And thus, by a long stage, we arrive at the organ fugue.

Bach took the musical form that lay nearest to his hand. Where music was so large a part of the life of an intellectual people it was inevitable that it should find expression in forms agreeable to the occupation and entertainment of the intellect; and the fugue, founded on principles of logic

terances of the composer, a structure so complex, so symmetrical and on so large a scale as to conform to the principles of architecture rather than of mere design. And here we are upon one of the essential differences between Bach's work and that of almost any other composer. The proportion and symmetry of his compositions depends on far more than beauty of outline. In his organ fugues and greater choruses he is working with masses of tone; indeed I know of no other music in which the ideas are on so grand a scale. The fearlessness with which he would open one of his organ works with a long passage of single notes, utterly uninteresting in themselves, but bearing an essential part in the architectural scheme of the whole, is astounding. There are whole passages of twenty or thirty bars in a score of Bach's organ works that, played alone, are meaningless, dissonant, and even ugly; but when one hears them in their proper place they fall into the line, perhaps of some vast harmonic scheme, perhaps of some sweeping curve of melodic sequence. He will repeat for half-a-dozen bars the same pattern of notes without a change; repeat them again for another six bars with one of the notes sharpened; repeat them again with another note flattened; and so on until he has modulated to another key with an exquisite harmonic effect akin to that of colors dissolving upon a screen. He was never content to make his modulations like nails connecting two pieces of wood; his work must show no joinings or transitions; it must be all of one fabric, its component parts grafted rather than fastened together.


And if in modulation his cunning was supreme, it was not less so in his treatment of the sequential passages which are so characteristic of his work. Where nine composers out of ten would construct a sequence out of a pattern of notes, Bach often constructed his on a pattern of extended harmonies; so that the sequence never becomes tiresome or obvious, but is always surprising.

In the midst of a fugue a sudden bluish of tone color will appear and fade; in a little while it will be, as it were, answered by another flash of a different hue of harmony; a few bars further on the myriad notes of the fabric will glow again with something that reminds us of the first color and yet seems to demand a balance, which duly appears in its turn. While this has been going on one has hardly noticed the arabesque outline of the melody; but although one does not remember it the ear took note of it; and presently the attention is arrested by a formation of the outline that although unremembered seems familiar. And once more the harmony mantles to a warmer hue, utterly different from the first one that we noticed, but yet inevitably answering to it in some sort of way; the former procession of colors is, as it were, schied; and as the long melodic outline unfolds itself, the ear is surprised and charmed by a reminiscence of something heard before. It is this art that welds a composition of Bach's into one compact and symmetrical structure of nobility; whatever changes the development of the fugue may be undergoing, the minute

The Public Estimate of Ruskin

"The public estimate of me, so far as it is wise at all, and not grounded merely on my manner of writing, is, I think, chiefly as an illustrator of natural beauty," John Ruskin assures us in the Epilogue to "Modern Painters." "They had as much illustration of it before as they needed, one would have thought, and if not enough to their taste in Chaucer or Spenser, in Byron or Scott, at all events in their own contemporary poets. Tennyson's 'Brook' is far beyond anything I ever did, or could have done, in beauty of description; and the entire power of natural scenes on the constant feelings of the human heart is taught, (and perfectly), by Longfellow in 'Hiawatha.' But I say with pride, which it has become my duty to express openly, that it was left to me, and to me alone, first to discern, and then to teach, so far as in this hurried century any such thing can be taught, the excellency and supremacy of five great painters, despised until I spoke of them.—Turner, Tintoret, Luni, Botticelli, and Carpaccio. Despised,—may, scarcely in heart be taught, (and perfectly), by Longfellow in 'Hiawatha.' But I say with pride, which it has become my duty to express openly, that it was left to me, and to me alone, first to discern, and then to teach, so far as in this hurried century any such thing can be taught, the excellency and supremacy of five great painters, despised until I spoke of them.—Turner, Tintoret, Luni, Botticelli, and Carpaccio. Despised,—may, scarcely in heart be taught, (and perfectly), by Longfellow in 'Hiawatha.' 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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Illusion, Concession, or Business?

It would be useless to pretend that the outcome of the meeting in Paris between Mr. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George has inspired the political or the financial world with a feeling that anything permanent has been accomplished. Two papers, at such different ends of the pole as *l'Action Française* and *l'Humanité*, make no secret at all of this. The organ of the extreme right and the organ of Socialism are for once united in explaining that whatever the controlled ministerial papers may say, all that has happened is that the veil has been drawn over the eyes of the French people, and that the Paris conference is but the prelude to another, and another, and another. On both sides of the Channel there is unquestionably an equal feeling of relief that Mr. Lloyd George's threat to break up the conference and return home, was not permitted to cause a breach which would have been difficult, perhaps impossible, to repair. At the same time, there is very little enthusiasm as to the result, which the *Daily Herald*, the bitterest of all the Prime Minister's opponents in London, describes as "sheer lunacy."

As a matter of fact, all these papers would do well to remember that the difficulty both of Downing Street and of the Quai d'Orsay lies in the fact that impossibilities are being demanded at their hands. It is only necessary to read the heterogeneous comments of the press in general to discover that every editor has a different panacea for meeting the evil of the occasion. And each demands at the hands of Mr. Briand or of Mr. Lloyd George something for the granting of which the others are prepared to banish them to opposition. The task set to Mr. Briand can only be described as herculean. He is required to obtain from Germany the payment of an indemnity which, if it is paid, can only be paid in manufactures, and, at the same time, to protect the French manufacturers and workmen from the dumping of such manufactures across the French frontier. A week or so ago Mr. Leygues was thrown out of office for insisting that if he were to represent France it must be with a free hand, if anything other than what Mr. Daudet now describes as a "gilded illusion" was to be palmed off on the country. An ignominious vote of want of confidence was the reply, with the result that Mr. Briand, after exerting all his wit to solve the problem, has presented the gilded illusion to the Chambers, which are invited to accept it as a practical solution. It is only necessary, however, to rub the gold off the illusion in order to prove how completely pinchbeck the solution is.

Months ago, at the Boulogne meeting, the French demand was placed, by Mr. Millerand, at 209,000,000,000 gold marks, to be paid in a period of thirty years. The Chambers regarded this as letting Germany off too cheaply. Mr. Briand accepted the task of raising the price. He has raised it by reducing the amount to 226,000,000,000 gold marks, and increasing the years of payment from thirty to forty-two. Such a fiasco could not, of course, have been presented to the Chambers without something to disguise the truth. The disguise takes the form of a tax of twelve per cent on all German exports, this tax also to be strung over a period of forty-two years. Quite apart, however, from the fact that nobody can possibly tell what will be happening in forty-two years, it is only necessary to examine the proposal for a few minutes to discover that the gilding on the illusion reaches its greatest depth at this point. The sum to be received from the tax will necessarily be dependent upon the volume of the exports. Therefore, France and Great Britain will only receive their reparation in the proportion in which German goods are imported to them or to other nations. Now the larger the volume of goods imported unnaturally into France and Great Britain, the greater must be the danger of the shutting down of the home industries and the unemployment of the home operatives. Nor does this danger end even here. It is an axiom of economics that the buyer pays the duties. Therefore, not only will the buyers in France and Great Britain be called upon to pay this part of the reparation which those countries ultimately receive from Germany, but every other nation to which Germany exports will be called upon to do the same thing. In other words, every nation which buys from Germany will be taxed twelve per cent in favor of the nations to whom reparation is to be paid by Germany. It was, consequently, partially something more than malice which led the *Daily Herald* to explain that the duty on the German exports into Great Britain would eventually be paid by the British purchaser and not the German manufacturer.

The truth is, as our correspondent in Paris points out, that the British officials who agreed to the arrangement agreed to what they knew was an absolutely fictitious concession to Mr. Briand's parliamentary necessities. The next conference on the subject is to meet in London, but nobody would care to guarantee who may be Prime Minister of France by then. The Germans, having relieved their feelings by a general mud-slinging in the press, are obviously preparing to meet the new demands with a frank "non possumus." They discuss every possible form of nonresistance, and almost invite the Allies to see what they can effect by the occupation of the Ruhr Valley and the control of the manufacturing plants of the country. The *Tagblatt* declares that the allied prime ministers have been inhaling financial opium, and that they are at present floating in dreams of unrealizable billions, and that there is really nothing for Germany to do, until the dream passes away and the diplomatists find their footing again in a world where billions are not evolved from the bowls of pipes. And, indeed, when all the facts are taken into consideration, including the important one that a revision of the Treaty of Versailles will have to be arranged before Germany can be driven to accept the new proposals, there seems to be considerable force in the argument of the *Tagblatt* that the forthcoming discussions of the subject in Brussels and in London will leave room for the dissipation of what the paper itself calls grandiose dreams, and the British officials' fictitious concessions.

At the same time there is undoubtedly a feeling, both

in France and Great Britain, that the beginning of a final settlement is in sight; and that the "illusion" or the "concession," whichever anyone cares to regard it as, will, by the very necessity of events, develop into business.

The O'Callaghan Settlement

THE settlement of the vexatious case of Donald O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, who came to the United States as a stowaway, is interesting chiefly because it does not settle any fundamental issues whatever. A compromise seems to have been effected whereby every one concerned can congratulate himself on having won his main point. Meanwhile the stowaway is apparently free to go and come as he pleases, to continue whatever agitation he may have intended, and finally, as his attorney announces, to embark "from any port, on any vessel, to any country, either as a stowaway or as a seaman or a passenger, at any time he may desire." Surely, permission expressly given in a seaman's certificate for a man to embark "as a stowaway" must be a form of Irish humor perpetrated by some ardent Irish employee of the department issuing the permit. The main thing accomplished by the episode so far seems to be a considerable amount of gratuitous advertising for a gentleman who is not averse to being advertised.

To those who have been urging the necessity of thorough Americanization during the last few years in the United States, it should be amazing that the process should not have been universally considered desirable for those who still think of themselves as Irish-Americans or even as Irishmen, though they have long since become citizens of the United States. Just at present the Irish-American propaganda is fully as insidious as any German-American propaganda ever could have been. The only difference is that Ireland itself is a somewhat smaller region than Germany. Intensity of feeling, however, seems to make up for lack of size.

From the standpoint of the United States, the main issue raised by the surreptitious entry of the Lord Mayor of Cork is the familiar issue of the hyphen. The question is whether a propaganda, in some respects even more treacherous than that of Germany before the war, is to be countenanced simply because many of the Irish in the United States have not become thoroughly Americanized. The chief consideration has little to do with the technicalities of the present case. If the passport laws are to be waived for the encouragement of this propaganda, one of the lessons of the war has not been learned. Evidently the reason for the pleasant settlement which is not a settlement is the same reason that enabled the persistent German intrigue to go on. In governmental positions, supported by subtle influences, there are so many who pride themselves on being Irish-Americans rather than straight Americans, just as was the case with the German-Americans, that the sense of what is nearest right in any circumstances may be rather distorted.

It is interesting to compare the history of the Confederate activities in England during the American Civil War of 1861 to 1865 with the activities of the Sinn Féin agitators in the United States now. One difference is that the Sinn Féin agents deliberately encourage the Irish who have become citizens of the United States to remain primarily Irish rather than to become true Americans. It is, of course, no more defensible for the United States to interfere in England's affairs now than it was defensible for England to interfere in the dealings of the United States with the Confederacy. The influence which would try to induce such interference now is that which would ever try to keep Americans, or those of any country, in subjection to external intrigue. For this reason, the Lord Mayor of Cork, even more than any nondescript stowaway, should have been required strictly to obey the law. A technical settlement which allows him license to do as he pleases can lead only to continued discord rather than to real freedom.

Political Situation in Spain

SPANISH elections are always notable for one thing, namely, the way they are "made." In Spain, the making of an election by the party appealing to the country is a recognized feature of political life. It is frankly accepted as one of the spoils of office. Every conceivable public appointment in Spain is under the direct or indirect control of the government, and an incoming government is wont to deal quite faithfully with all political opponents who may be found in office. The result of this is that, as soon as an election is called, a great machinery is set in motion operating in behalf of the party in power.

At the general election which was recently held in Spain this process of making a government majority appears to have been even more than usually in evidence. Under the leadership of Edward Dato, than whom there is no more astute politician in Spain, the government exploited every means which office afforded it. So efficient, indeed, was the management recognized to be that little interest was taken in the "contest," which was generally regarded as capable of having only one conclusion. The percentage of people actually to vote, always small, was perhaps smaller than ever. The final result, however, shows clearly enough that the government and its supporters were over-confident. True, the Datist Party, with its 137 members, is, far and away, the largest single party in the Cortes, but Mr. Dato has not got what he undoubtedly hoped he would get, and strove by every means to get, an absolute majority over all possible combinations against him.

Now, no one knows better than does Mr. Dato how easy it is, in the right circumstances, to secure a strong coalition for the purpose of upsetting an objectionable ministry. He has no difficulty at all in conceiving of an occasion when the Ciervists, the Maurists, the Romanonists, or the Garcia Prietists and any one or more of the fifteen remaining parties would gladly sink their differences and join in order to bring about his defeat. It was, almost certainly, for this reason that he recently tendered to the King his resignation of the premiership. Mr. Dato felt that he must be assured of some allies. He was persuaded that the Maurists at least should come to his aid, and he was satisfied that the only way to induce them or any of the others to take this course was to let

them ascertain by experience how impossible any other ministry but a Datist ministry would be. The position is thus a peculiarly interesting one. Mr. Dato, if he has not secured the absolute majority at which he aimed, has certainly secured the whip hand of all his opponents. The next largest single party, the Romanonists, at one time so strong, is reduced to 29, and Mr. Dato, although he may have misgivings as to the possibility of a sudden coalition to bring about his defeat, has no misgivings as to the possibility of a coalition ministry.

If this is a true reading of the situation, then the latest news from Madrid, to the effect that Mr. Dato and his entire Cabinet, with the single exception of the Minister of Finance, are back again in power, indicates that Mr. Dato's tactics have proved successful. Such details as are at present available do not show what arrangements the Datists have been able to make with their scattered opponents, but it is evident that some arrangement has been come to which strengthens the ministerial position. That such a settlement is likely to be lasting is, to say the least, doubtful. The situation is unstable to a greater extent even than usual, and there is something more than a possibility that Mr. Dato's confidence in his ability to compel support, on the basis that there is really no alternative to his own ministry, may prove to be ill-founded. The very hopelessness of the impasse would seem to be a danger as far as the Datists are concerned, and a proposal has been freely discussed in Madrid for the appointment of a military Premier, with the one object of suppressing the revolutionary movement, which, for some time past, has been causing such uneasiness throughout the country.

Literary Magazines

TO SOME of the magazines of the last decade, the dignifying of literary scraps has seemed one of the most interesting possibilities of progress. Until well into the twentieth century a manuscript, in order to be published, had to satisfy the old editorial preconceptions as to what form should be. A piece of writing had to be a short story, an essay, a "special article," a poem, a novel, a group of letters, a biography, at least an attempt at regular autobiography, or one of the other 'set species, before it could even be considered. A frequent reason given for the rejection of an offering, if a writer achieved the discouraging recognition implied by a stated reason instead of the formal printed slip, was that the contribution, though "not without merit," did not fit in with the general scheme of the periodical. That, of course, is still a favorite excuse of the more staid editorial departments today. During the last ten years, however, a number of presumptuous magazines have been started with the purpose of stimulating an audience for the unquenchable new writers who refuse to limit themselves to the common conceptions of form. What appear to be scraps are really, both the new editors and the new authors maintain, extensions of the idea of form to include much that had hitherto been outside all definitions.

This extension of policy is one of the chief attractions of such present literary magazines as *The Dial* of New York, in its new form, and *The London Mercury*, which somewhat preceded it. *The Mercure de France*, of course, had been equally daring for some time. So had such a smaller venture as *Poetry* and *Drama*, now revived as *The Chapbook*, in England, or *Poetry*, in the United States. Probably *The London Mercury* now presents as wide a variety of attractive scraps, along with the accepted forms, as one will find in the contemporary reviews of literature and arts that are published in the English language. The effect on the older literary magazines, however, is considerable and sometimes amusing. Even *The Cornhill Magazine*, which doggedly announces that "It does not stand for politics or controversy or sensationalism," and that "it does not set out to review current literature or appraise the merits of contemporary writers," finds a place toward the end of a solid number, all about "Whistler v. Ruskin," "George Borrow's 'Joseph Sell,'" and "Frederick Locker-Lampson," for a little thing by Aldous Huxley.

Almost anyone might well be entertained by such jottings from Tchekhov's notebook as "A government forest officer with shoulder-straps who has never seen a forest," or "A man, married to an actress, during a performance of a play in which his wife was acting, sat in a box, with beaming face, and from time to time got up and bowed to the audience." Just now, Remy de Gourmont is persistently in fashion with the literary magazines, where one may smile and think about the sentences which he set together and numbered in "Dust for Sparrows." Thus No. 135, printed with others in *The Dial* for February, is: "At the marriage of a French prince and a Spanish infant, one of the items of the celebration was to have been a grilling of Jews and of people who had fallen back into heresy. It was only omitted at the request of the French Ambassador; they had to be content with a bull-fight." Certainly the appreciation of such jottings ought not to be limited to the few who might dig them out of libraries. The newly animated literary magazines are performing a real service when they show to a widening public that literary discernment and literary presentation are not necessarily heavy and incomprehensible for the many.

In one respect the English magazines are still ahead of those in the United States. They succeed in getting more of the vigorous contemporary writers to express themselves publicly in readable letters and other minor comments on literary doings. It is true that *The Atlantic Monthly*, so long a byword for literary respectability, has maintained a column for letters, in small type, among the advertisements. But in America people with reputations have often been too much concerned with the amount per word for articles to expend their talents recklessly on free letters for publication or on brief book-notes. Their reputations might be extended if they would be somewhat more liberal with their free samples. Perhaps they find too easy a market for their more jazzed fragments in such a pleasant periodical for the parlor modernists and the generally jaded as *Vanity Fair*. In any case, now that the movement for literary animation is really sweeping forward at full speed, it looks as if both major and minor efforts may immensely invigorate

literary taste even in the small towns of the middle west in the United States, whose lack of appreciation of the best contemporary books and magazines has been so ruthlessly exposed of late.

Editorial Notes

LIKE all American visitors to Australia, Mr. McCormack not excepted, Lowell Thomas, the war correspondent, has found himself among friends, and has been everywhere welcomed. Naturally he has desired to bring home to his hosts in Australia, as well as to his own people, the need for a mutual understanding which will wipe away criticisms due entirely to ignorance. Americans, he says, know as much about Australians as they know about the people of Mars; and Australians are as well versed in knowledge of Americans as they are in understanding of the cannibals at the head of the Fly River in New Guinea. He urges an exchange of visits between the people of the two nations, and the interchange of students and professors. It is an instructive fact that every honest seeker after firmer ties between the United States and the Commonwealth finds his expressed desires cordially applauded and warmly reciprocated.

THE presentation casket, as an object of romantic interest, might well be thought to have given place to the automobile, or the gramophone, or some other modern contrivance. Such is not the case, judging from a touching little casket story that comes from the mountain fastnesses of Wales. Some two years ago the Mayor and Corporation of Carmarthen decided that it was only fitting and right that Mr. Lloyd George should be honored with the freedom of the borough, in view of the great services he had rendered to the Empire and also to tiny Wales, of which he is so distinguished a son. The honor was accepted and the casket procured. Since that time the Premier has traveled many hundreds of miles by land and sea, and has pronounced upon the fate of many nations, but he has never found time to go to Carmarthen and get his freedom and his casket. And now the casket, they say, is getting rusty, and the Mayor and Corporation, after so long a delay, are beginning to repine. The Premier is besought to name the day. If Mr. Lloyd George maintains his reputation for taking thought for the humble individual, while handling nations in bulk, he will no doubt see that the romance of the rusty casket terminates as all romances should.

AFTER von Bernhardt, behold Otto Autenrieth! War and revolution are always looking for trouble, and if it is not a German Bernhardt as arch prophet of super-war, it is his recruits. Only there is this fundamental difference between the master and his present pupil: he was humbly content with one great future war, while his disciple, with a vaulting ambition which outstrips the wildest dreams of his mentor, cheerfully forecasts a trio of them. He describes an Eastern Hemisphere dominated by the German and a Western by the Yankee, with all the conquered nations reduced to a state of convenient vassalage. One would naturally think that the German, who has made of his present defeat a kind of benediction, would be at last content to sheathe his sword. But not so! He must be master of both hemispheres if he is to live up to the supreme faith which is in him. Hence the third and last war, which, of course, he wins. Thus Otto Autenrieth! Surely the only thing needed to make the picture complete would be a critical review of Otto's masterpiece from the pen of timid von Bernhardt himself.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE has been telling Harvard students what he really thinks of political parties in the United States. It is not to the credit of the parties. Although economic problems are now the paramount issues in the country, he says, both the big parties try to fool the voters about them. Party platforms are built not to state the issues clearly but to confuse them. In each party a cult or sect of professionals concern itself not with issues but with nominations and victories. It is its business to befuddle and deceive the voters and then to produce these majorities. No wonder this Kansas editor feels dismay that the nation, in time of gravest economic crisis, must turn for help to political parties so controlled. No wonder he says that if we are to progress as a nation we must "break out of this iron cage of political caste." New parties may be the remedy. But perhaps there should be a new partisanship and a new kind of party organization.

BRITISH women jurors at the Old Bailey are taking up their new responsibilities in a serious manner. To most men the process of serving on a jury is regarded with dislike, as an irksome business to be evaded if possible. Women with an educated public sense feel that it is a duty and a privilege, and are taking practical steps to fit themselves for the task by attending a class for women jurors which is conducted by one of the citizen associations in order to familiarize them with their work in the courts. It is a new aspect for the Old Bailey, but one that will tend to rejuvenate the old and lend dignity to the new.

It is to be hoped that citizens of Portland, Oregon, while organizing a "community chest" to supply funds for local charities, will see to it that stringent rules are adopted to prevent coercion of any sort in the methods of collection to be pursued. It should be made clear at the start that people who desire to carry on their charitable works in their own way and to contribute funds wherever they like, regardless of the "community chest," are not to be accorded less respect for that reason. Making indorsement of such undertakings voluntary is a large element in bringing about their success.

ONE cannot help thinking how handy the term "light-year" must be for the astronomer when stating the vast distances intervening between the earth and remote stars. As is generally known, a light-year represents the number of miles a beam of light travels in a year at the rate of 186,300 miles a second. The astronomer tells the world that the star Betelgeuse is 150 light-years away. How much easier this is than it would be if he were obliged say that the distance from the earth to Betelgeuse is 881,777,132,000,000 miles!